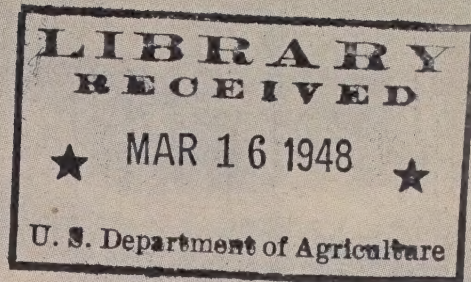


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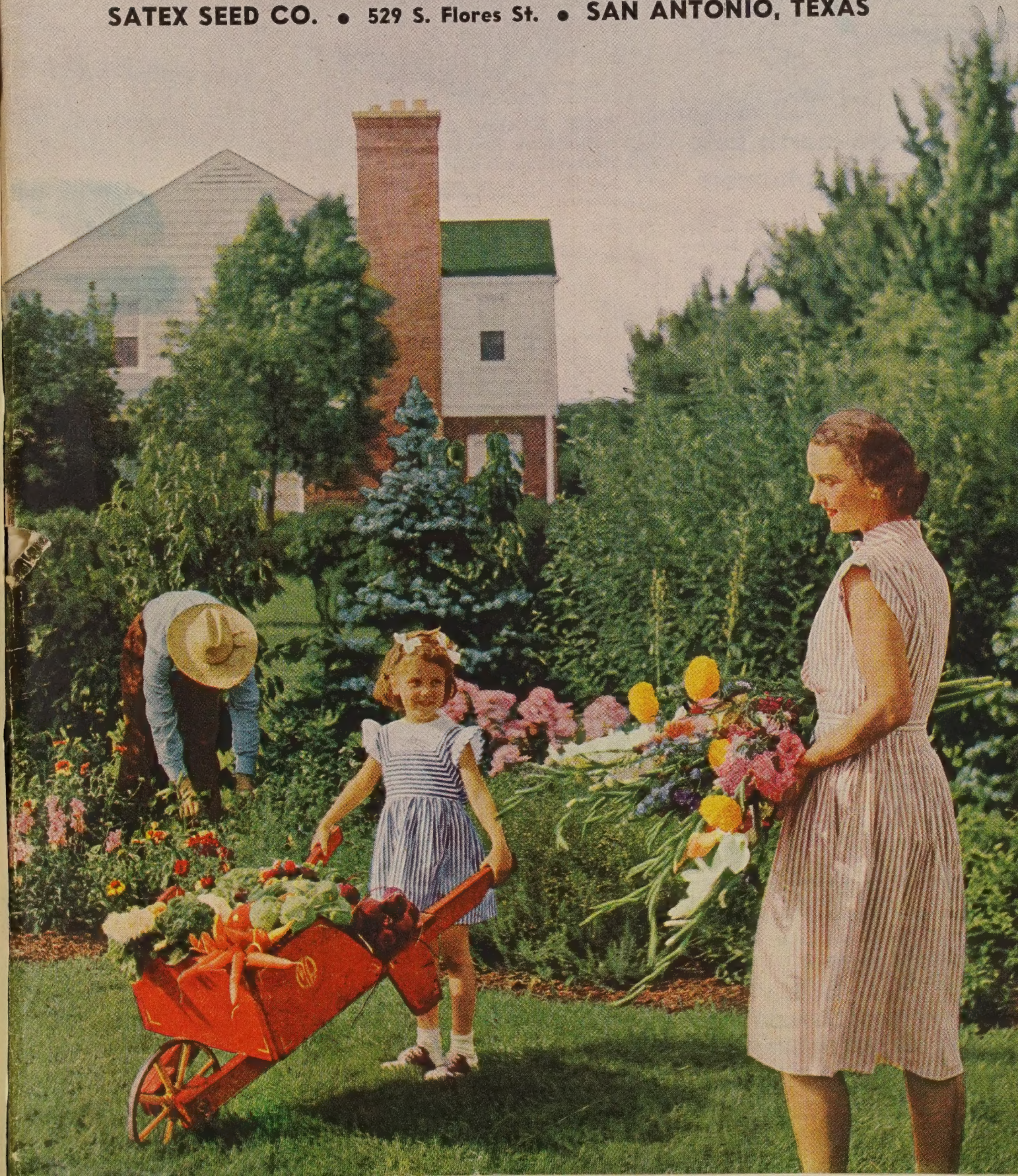
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SATEX'S

'48 Garden Annual

SATEX SEED CO. • 529 S. Flores St. • SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS





Down-to-earth help for garden planners

This seed catalog, we're proud to say, sets a new high record for helpfulness. We believe it contains more real, solid gardening data than any seed catalog we've ever read.

As you'll see, we have crammed this book with FACTS. We've set down here, as far as is humanly possible, the practical answers to the hundreds of questions that every seedsman is asked, every year.

Whether you are an experienced gardener or a beginner, we're sure you'll find much that is helpful in these pages—now and later on. We suggest, then, that you can begin using this book the very day you receive it. Use it first as a guide for your planning—and later, as a guide for more effective action all through the season.

Please note that our seed listings, in all departments are held down to sensible limits. We have selected, with great care, the varieties that we consider most suitable for our area—and we've stopped right there. You may see other catalogs with more voluminous lists, but you won't find any more conscientious selections than ours.

Because of rapidly changing market conditions we must remind you that

**ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

Again IT'S FLOWERS!

**NOW THE GARDEN PENDULUM
SWINGS BACK TO BEAUTY**



BACHELORS BUTTON, Jubilee Gem (below)—Another All-America winner. Finest of all Bachelor's Buttons for borders or beds. Deep blue, all double. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER, El Monte—A bright crimson Super-Giant Aster. All-American Bronze Medal winner. Striking in garden or for bouquets. Packet 20c.



ZINNIA, Stardust (below)—A Golden Yellow Fantasy that belongs in every garden. Excellent cut flower. All-American. Med. size dbl. flowers. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA, Lavender Glory—Huge blossoms, true lavender color with creamy-white eyes. All-America award. Distinctly lovely fragrance. Packet 15c.



COSMOS, Sensation—An All-America Silver Medal winner. These huge pink or white flowers will blossom within 10 weeks from seed. Packet 15c.

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE—Success with seeds, bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

Copyright, 1948. H. B. Law, Chicago

A Spring Greeting from YOUR Seed Store

... a neighborly, friendly message from a seedsman who lives, works and gardens right in your home territory.

We are proud to present this book as a message from neighbor to neighbor. We're sure you will find it extremely valuable. But before you plunge into its fascinating pages, we want to say this:

Our job, as we see it, is to serve the gardeners and growers of our own area, above all. We work, always, with the needs of our own neighbors' gardens in mind. We know, from experience, exactly what these local needs are. And we choose our stocks carefully and conscientiously to suit these needs.

May we suggest, then, that it is far wiser for gardeners of this area to shop here rather than look afar for their garden seeds and supplies.

So ... here's to your success! And may we see you soon and often!



SATEX SEED CO.

529 South Flores Street

San Antonio 4, Texas

A. F. GRIMM, President-Manager

W. F. CHANDLER, Vice-President

A. F. GRIMM, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

SATEX PLANTING CALENDAR FOR THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

JANUARY

VEGETABLES—Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Dill, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions (seed, plants, and sets), Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Rutabaga, Turnip. **Sow in Flats**—Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato.

FLOWERS—African Daisy, Ageratum, Alyssum, Anemone, Arctotis, Armeria, Aster, Bluebonnet, Cactus, Calendula, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Columbine, Coreopsis, Cornflower, Delphinium, Feverfew, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Godetia, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Linaria, Lupin, Nierembergia, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia (in flats), Phlox, Pinks, Poppy, Queen Ann's Lace, Scabiosa, Shasta Daisy, Static, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Tritoma, Verbena, Viola.

BULBS—Amaryllis, Anemone, Tuber-rooted Begonias, Gladioli, Gloxinia, Callas, Hyacinths, Tulips.

FEBRUARY

VEGETABLES—(same as Jan.) except add Potatoes, Sweet Corn.

FLOWERS—(same as Jan.) except delete Bluebonnet, Delphinium, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Godetia, Larkspur, Lupin, Pansy, Sweet Peas, Viola; and add—Calioptis, Dahlia, Lobellia, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Salvia, Torenia, Vinca.

BULBS—(same as Jan.) except delete Anemone, Hyacinths, Tulip; and add Dahlia, Trigridia, Tuberoses, Cannas.

MARCH (15th normal last frost)

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Celery, Collars, Cantaloupe, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Kale, Lettuce, Watermelon, Mustard, Onion Plants, Okra, Parsley, Pepper, Peas, Pumpkin, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Rutabaga, Turnip.

FLOWERS—African Daisy, Ageratum, Alyssum, Amaranthus, Aster, Australian Pea Vine, Balsam, Cactus, Calendula, Calioptis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Castor Bean, Clarkia, Cleome, Cockscomb, Coleus, Cornflower, Cos-

mos, Cynoglossum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Feverfew, Four O'Clock, Geranium, Gomphrena, Gourds, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Hyacinth Bean, Linaria, Lobellia, Marigold, Mexican Fire Bush, Moonflower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nicotiana, Phlox, Pinks, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Scarlet Runner, Schizanthus, Snapdragon, Statice, Stocks, Sunflower, Sweet William, Thunbergia, Tithonia, Torenia, Tritoma, Verbena, Vinca, Zinnia.

BULBS—(same as Feb.) except add Cannas.

April & May

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Leaf Lettuce, Watermelon, Mustard, Okra, Pepper, Edible Cowpeas, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnip.

FLOWERS—Amaranthus, Australian Pea, Balsam, Cactus, Calioptis, Carnation, Castor Bean, Cleome, Cockscomb, Coleus, Cosmos, Cynoglossum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Four O'Clock, Geranium, Gomphrena, Gourds, Helichrysum, Hyacinth Beans, Lobellia, Marigold, Mexican Fire Bush, Moonflower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scarlet Runner, Sunflower, Thunbergia, Tithonia, Torenia, Vinca, Zinnia.

BULBS—Dahlia, Gladioli, Gloxinia, Tigridia, Tuberoses.

June & July

VEGETABLES—Edible Cowpeas, Corn, Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash. **Sow in Flats or shaded beds**—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Eggplant, Pepper, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—Amaranthus, Balsam, Cactus, Castor Bean, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Gomphrena, Marigold, Mexican Fire Bush, Morning Glory, Portulaca, Salvia, Sunflower, Tithonia, Vinca, Zinnia. **Sow in Flats**—Amaryllis seed.

BULBS—Guernsey Lily (Lycoris Radiata).

August & September

VEGETABLES—Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower,

Carrots, Collard, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard Onions, Parsley, Pepper, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Rutabaga, Turnip. **Plants to set out**—Cabbage, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Eggplant, Pepper, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—African Daisy, Ageratum, Alyssum, Amaranthus, Balsam, Cactus, Calendula, Calioptis, Candytuft, Carnation, Clarkia, Cockscomb, Columbine, Cornflower, Cosmos, Cynoglossum, Feverfew, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Linaria, Marigold, Nasturtium, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Pinks, Snapdragon, Statice, Stocks, Early Fl. Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Vinca, Viola, Zinnia.

BULBS—Guernsey Lily, Bearded Iris.

October & November

VEGETABLES—Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion (seed, sets, plants), Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Rutabaga, Turnip.

FLOWERS—African Daisy, Ageratum, Alyssum, Anemone, Arctotis, Armeria, Aster, Bluebonnet, Calendula, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Columbine, Coreopsis, Cornflower, Delphinium, Feverfew, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Godetia, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Linaria, Lupin, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nierembergia, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Pinks, Poppy, Queen Ann's Lace, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Shasta Daisy, Snapdragon, Stocks, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Tritoma, Viola.

BULBS—Amaryllis, Anemone, Calla, Daffodil, Dutch Iris, Freesia, Hyacinth, Jonquil, Lily, Narcissi, Ranunculus, Sprekelia, Tulip.

December

VEGETABLES—(same as Oct.-Nov.) except add—**Sow in Flats**—Pepper, Eggplant.

FLOWERS—(same as Oct.-Nov.)

BULBS—(same as Oct.-Nov.)

BETTER LAWNS

... WITH GRASS SEEDS SELECTED FOR YOUR OWN HOME TERRITORY

BERMUDA GRASS

Without a doubt the most dependable turf-forming grass yet to become acclimated to southern soils and climate. Shows preference for fertile, moist, clay-loam soils; but grows on any soil when supplied with relatively abundant moisture. Bermuda grass is utilized for diverse purposes. It is the foundation grass for southern lawns and golf courses, yet no other grass is used so extensively and is so well adapted for southern pastures or erosion control. Used also for highway maintenance, airports, army bases, and to hold embankments and levees. It is also the best grass yet found for irrigated pastures of the Southwest. Seeds well in arid to dry climates of Arizona under irrigation, whence comes the bulk of the seed grown for planting purposes. The plants form dense turf 3 to 8 inches deep; spreading by means of seeds, underground root stocks, and surface rooting stems or stolons; very leafy; somewhat drought-resistant. The seeds are very small, and most rapid germination is from hulled seed. Good in mixtures with other lawn and pasture grasses and clovers such as Dallis grass, Carpet grass, Fescue grass, Common Ryegrass, White Dutch clover, Burclover, Black Medic, Lespedeza, Hop clover and Persian clover. **90c Lb. postpaid.**

FANCY HULLED BERMUDA GRASS

This is the same as our Fancy Bermuda Grass, but the hull is removed. This operation hastens germination. Many of our customers have reported to us that their plantings of the hulled seed have come up in seven to ten days after sowing. **Lb. \$1.20 postpaid.**

CARPET GRASS

A perennial mat-forming grass well adapted to the humid regions of the high rainfall belt in coastal prairie pastures and the pine timber soils. While not considered so palatable and nutritious as some other grasses, it is a valuable foundation pasture grass in those areas. Bermuda grass, Lespedeza, and White Dutch clover are good in mixture with Carpet grass which flourishes through most of the year and is grazed by stock even when it has been browned by frost. Easily eradicated by one plowing.

Carpet grass, as its name indicates, is also used for lawns, but should not be confused with the shade-loving St. Augustine grass, *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, frequently, but inaccurately, called Carpet grass. St. Augustine grass has seedheads borne down among the leaves, whereas true Carpet grass sends up slender seed stems 10-15 inches above its leaf growth. **Lb. 75c postpaid.**



COMMON (Italian) RYEGRASS

Often referred to as "winter grass" or "winter green." Widely adapted throughout the South for green lawns during fall, winter and spring, also used for pasture on permanent sod, or temporary pasture with oats and bur clover, and for winter soil-erosion control. Prefers rich soils and cool moist weather. Not drought-resistant but somewhat winter hardy. Revives quickly and rapidly after close clipping and heavy grazing. Plants very leafy and spreading when spaced, but forming a soft, deep and dense dark green carpet when planted in thick stands. Where seasonal conditions are favorable, will yield an excellent quality hay, with or without mixtures of legumes. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

Grass grows better with "VELVETGREEN"

Armour "Velvetgreen" is a scientifically prepared plant food made especially for lawns, flowers, vegetables, fruits, trees and shrubs. It supplies concentrated, readily available Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash with added quantities of minor plant food elements. As combined in "Velvetgreen," these elements make an amazing improvement in plant germination, growth and health. **10 lbs., 85c—25 lbs., \$1.50—100 lbs., \$4.00. F.O.B. San Antonio**

RECLEANED TESTED FIELD SEEDS

Scientifically Tested For Purity And Germination

ALFALFA

15 to 20 lbs. per acre

HAIRY PERUVIAN—Is particularly recommended for our own State of Texas. As compared with common alfalfa, Hairy Peruvian is more upright, less branched and has fewer and somewhat coarser stems and smaller crown. It is also characterized by rapid growth, large amount of leaves, quick recovery after cutting and ability to make rapid growth in cool weather after ordinary alfalfa has ceased growing. **Lb. 55c.**

BEANS

PINTO BEANS—Grown mostly for a dry bean but makes a good snap bean when the pod is young and green. **Lb. 40c, postpaid.**

STOCK BEETS

Every dairy, farm and stock raiser should have at least an acre or two of Stock Beets. Sow 5 pounds to the acre, in rows 2½ feet apart.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—It grows well above the ground, is easily harvested. Especially well adapted for deep soil. On

good soil they will sometimes grow 18 inches long. An excellent keeper and a wonderful milk producer. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**

GIANT HALF SUGAR—Richer in sugar than the Mangels and not so rich as the Sugar Beet. It grows about one-half out of the ground. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.**



CLOVER

MELILOTUS INDICA—Yellow flowering. Chiefly used and best adapted as a cover crop to maintain good soil structure and fertility. Inexpensive to sow and the best sweet clover to plant with oats. Matures early at the same time as oats. Plants spreading when young, erect 1½ to 2½ ft. when mature. Stems fine, leafy, woody but not tough. **Lb. 30c.**

HUBAM—It makes rapid and luxuriant growth valuable for grazing, an important cover crop and soil builder. Used also for silage and for bees. **Lb. 35c.**

SEED CORN

OPEN POLLINATED VARIETY

SURE CROPPER CORN—A truly remarkable drought resisting power. Holds up and makes a crop on the scanty moisture which we have in so many fields at some period of almost every season. **Lb. not postpaid.**

HYBRID CORN

Increases yields 20 to 40%—Sound ears, deep roots, strong stalks, drought, storm and disease resistant. Hybrid seed reduces your production cost about one fourth.

YELLOW DENT—Deeply grained and uniform in size. A sure cropper and good yielder. Matures in 90 to 100 days. **Lb. not postpaid.**

TEXAS GROWN JUNE CORN — The stalks, under favorable conditions, grow from 7 to 8 feet high, and yield from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre. For best results it should not be planted until June or July, as it stands the hot weather better than any corn. Seed can be produced at any time after May 15th. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

TEXAS HONEY JUNE—Requires 87 days. A variety of Sweet Corn, especially adapted to growing in Texas. Has very heavy shucks, which makes it resistant to ear worm damage. Stalk about 6 feet tall. Ears, medium size, with 14 to 16 rows. **35c lb. postpaid.**

YELLOW SURE CROPPER—An early Texas Yellow Corn, that matures in about 90 days. Ears measuring 10 to 12 inches and a big portion of the crop makes 2 ears to the stalk. It is a heavy yielder per acre and will stand a drought better than most varieties. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**



NEW HYBRID CORN

TEXAS NO. 8—High yielding yellow Hybrid that will produce about 25% more corn per acre than native open-pollinated varieties. An excellent drought resistant strain. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

TEXAS NO. 18—Sound meaty ears with deep kernels. The overrun of shelling alone often pays several times the cost of the seed. Stands up exceptionally well. Ears have good diameter and average larger than most corns of similar maturity. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

TEXAS NO. 9W—Texas' finest white Hybrid. A top milling corn. Stalks are sturdy and well rooted, and ears are firmly supported on medium short shanks for fast and convenient picking. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

TEXAS NO. 12—Produces well even on cold wet soils. Needs rain during maturing time for extra high yields. Produces soft, mellow grains. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

TEXAS NO. 20—Fine looking corn in the field and in the crib, high yielding, fast growing, straight rowed and deep grained. Well filled tips and butts. Wind and drought resistant. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

NATIONAL 134T—Highest yielding and best standing corn of its kind. A soft golden yellow, good feeding corn with ears of medium size. Good shuck coverage with stalks of sturdy foundation. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

NATIONAL 134TX—Combines good feeding qualities, fine yields and outstanding field performance. A versatile yellow Hybrid that will come through with a heavy yield in the face of adverse conditions. Drought resistant. Mellow, starchy grains. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

POPCORN

There's always a good market for Popcorn.

GIANT YELLOW or T.N.T Produces ears in great abundance on stalks nearly 6 feet high. It pops perfectly white. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**

PURDUE HYBRID, NO. 32—This seed was produced in Texas and is thereby adjusted to southern growing conditions. Yields as high as 3,000 pounds per acre in Texas. It is recommended that seed be planted 14 to 16 inches apart in drill on 36 inch rows. This will require from 2 to 2½ pounds of seed per acre. **Lb. \$1.00 postpaid.**

COWPEAS

For table use and stock feed.

BLACK-EYE, Large CALIFORNIA—Tall, strong, prolific plants. Pods large, long and easily shelled. **60 days. Lb. 35c postpaid.**

BROWN (Sugar) CROWDER—An early edible-podded variety, used also for green shelled peas for canning and for dried peas. Desirable as a forage crop and for soil improvement. Plant dark green, thick-stemmed and branching. Pods round, plump, blunt, medium green, filled with brownish peas. **57 days. Lb. 35c postpaid.**

CREAM CROWDER—Similar to Brown Crowder. Plant dark green, with tendrils at top. Pods round, blunt, medium green, containing light green peas. **57 days. Lb. 35c postpaid.**

CREAM LADY—Good variety for table use; grown also for soil improvement. Plant stocky, dark green, branching. Pods oval, medium green, straight, blunt, closely filled with light green, tender peas. Seed small, smooth, ivory white. **55 days. Lb. 35c postpaid.**

PURPLEHULL (Browneye)—A standard home garden and market variety. **58 days. Lb. 35c postpaid.**

AUSTRIAN PEAS

This wonder plant makes a heavy vine growth that will decay very rapidly when plowed under. It can be planted in South Texas as early as the first of January. Other crops planted on the same soil, following the plowing under of Austrian Peas, will show a tremendous increase in yield. Cattle, sheep, and hogs will graze on a field of Austrian Peas and enjoy it. A greater tonnage of hay can be obtained when planted with oats.

Plant in three-foot rows as in planting corn, then turn back and plant between the rows, thus giving you 8-inch rows when finished. It requires only 30 pounds to plant an acre in this way. For pasture or hay, sow broadcast, 60

pounds to the acre; also 60 pounds to the acre when sown with an ordinary grain drill. **Lb. 25c postpaid.**

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Grows 4 to 6 feet high, and can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. Mix a bushel of oats, barley, or wheat with 50 pounds of peas per acre. This makes a fine mixture and makes good hay. If sown alone, sow about 75 pounds per acre, broadcast. Crop of this kind is splendid to plow under for green manure. **Lb. 25c postpaid.**

CREOLE PEAS—Resistant to various diseases that are a problem when growing other varieties of English Peas. They are also immune to root rot, mildew and insect pests. Withstand our coldest winter and do well during hot weather. Pods are 3 to 3½ inches long and packed with 5 to 7 deliciously sweet, smooth, green peas of a distinctly superior flavor. Vines average 6 to 7 feet in height and carry an enormous crop. **Pkt. 10c; Lb. 30c postpaid.**

If you want larger quantities of Peas, write us, stating quantity wanted and we will quote you lowest prices.

GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS—Stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. An annual. Must be planted each spring, and dies when frost comes. Usually matures in ninety days from first cutting. Its feeding values mark it as one of the dependable crops for every farmer. **Lb. not postpaid.**

SWEET SUDAN GRASS—Sweet and juicy stalk, non-shattering seed habit, a distinct sienna colored seed and disease resistant. More resistant to foliage disease and chinch bugs than common Sudan. Grazing tests have indicated that live stock prefer Sweet Sudan to Common Sudan. **Lb. not postpaid.**

RHODES GRASS (Chloris Gayana)—A perennial hay and pasture crop. Especially adapted to all sections of the South where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees. Colder than this it will probably winter-kill.

The grass spreads by runners on top of the ground. The frequent joints and the many crowns make it an ideal pasture crop. Broadcast 12 pounds of seed per acre, going over the field twice sowing 6 pounds each way. **Lb. postpaid.**

DALLIS GRASS (Paspalum Dilatatum)—

A perennial. It grows continuously, except in freezing weather, a smaller growth in proportion to the degree of dryness. Dallis Grass will gradually choke out Johnson Grass and other weeds, if grazed fairly close. It needs only a start, in order to stop washes and gullies. **Lb. not postpaid.**

MILLET

FANCY BIG GERMAN—Matures in 6 to 8 weeks after planting. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. **Lb. 20c, postpaid.**

HOG MILLET or PROSO—The seed is large for Millet and makes a rich food. Good for hogs or chickens. The seed ripens while the stem is yet green, so that if cut promptly you can get a crop of seed and also one of fodder or ensilage. **Lb. 20c, postpaid.**

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

**IT PAYS TO PLANT CERTIFIED SEED;
ALSO TREAT WITH SEMESAN BEL**

Every bag carries the tag of the inspection authorities; this is an assurance that every safeguard has been applied to have them as pure as is humanly possible.

CULTURE—Seed potatoes should be cut with one to two good eyes to each piece and planted in rows 30 to 36 inches apart dropping a cut piece from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. Cover potatoes about 4 inches and as the plant develops hill up to about 6 inches. Plant in soil that is moist enough to bring them up as too much moisture may rot your potatoes if they are not properly sprouted. Cultivate regularly after they are up but not too close, so as not to disturb the root system. Do not plant potatoes in poor soil as potato yield is strictly governed by the fertility of your soil. Use plenty of well rotted manure or from 50 to 100 lbs. of commercial fertilizer to each 100 lbs. of potatoes planted. Potatoes keep best if they are dug when the vine is about half dead. 5 pounds plant 100 ft. of row—600 pounds to the acre. Treat potatoes with Semesan Bel before planting.

IRISH COBBLERS—One of the most reliable and popular of the early varieties. Creamy-white color and excellent quality, makes it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and a good keeper. **Peck 90c, not postpaid.**

BLISS TRIUMPH or RED BLISS—This is the most standard red variety in the Southern States. It is very early and matures quickly. The potatoes are round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed and a bright red in color. Not susceptible to disease. **Peck 90c, not postpaid.**

RAPE

DWARF ESSEX—A cool weather quick-growing green grazing crop. Furnishes abundant pasturage for hogs, sheep and poultry in 4-6 weeks after sowing. Used also to plant with spring oats for grazing and green manure. **Lb. 35c.**

SWEET SORGHUMS

EARLY ORANGE—Produces high yields of sweet, juicy hay and ensilage, grows best on lighter soils. Sometimes used for syrup. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

RED TOP CANE—The most widely used of all sorghums as a broadcast hay crop in heavy corn and cotton lands. Thick sowings are made early in the year to produce a heavy crop of very fine stems 3-4 ft. tall. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

HONEY DRIP—Yields a high grade syrup, also used for ensilage as it produces a heavy yield. Plants stout and very tall. Quite free stooling; leafy juicy and sweet. **Lb. 30c postpaid.**



SORGHUMS

MARTIN COMBINE—A disease resistant, non-shattering, uniform, early maturing selection from Wheatland developed by W. P. Martin of Lubbock, Texas. Withstands wind damage and cures well for field combine harvesting under humid conditions. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

PLAINSMAN MILO—Plants stand erect, few tillers, seed stems somewhat short; seed heads erect, long, large, slightly compact; seed rather soft, large, of reddish color, shatter proof. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

SOONER NO. 8 (60-Day Milo)—Similar to Dearf Yellow milo but is an earlier maturing variety, resistant to pythium root-rot; stalk slender, heads not so compact, quite drought resistant. Seed yellow, large, soft. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

**CONTROL SEED BORNE DISEASES
IN GRAIN SORGHUMS WITH NEW
IMPROVED CERESAN**

ARIZONA GROWN DOUBLE DWARF

YELLOW MILO—The finest strain of Double Dwarf Maize you can buy. Seed as true to type as it is possible to produce. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

BONITA—Produces a white, soft grain. It is not well suited to the more humid areas because of its very tight heads and extensive suckering, which results in uneven maturity. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

ARIZONA GROWN HEGARI—The finest of Hegari grown. It will pay you big dividends. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

EARLY HEGARI—Identical with Hegari except that it is 10 to 15 days earlier, has fewer leaves and will head and make grain under practically all conditions. Drought resistant. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR—It grows from 4 to 5 feet high. An excellent fodder, either green or dried, for cattle and horses. The heads make the finest kind of feed. Sow in rows three feet apart, 5 to 10 pounds per acre. For fodder, sow one bushel per acre, broadcast. Requires 120 days to mature. **Lb. 10c, not postpaid.**

DARSO—Low growing, heavy foliaged with a large stalk, usually tinged with red. Its straight stalk is sweet and juicy, showing by chemical analysis to contain 12.76 per cent saccharine in the juice,

and analysis of the grain shows that the composition is very similar to that of Kaffir. It matures earlier than drought resistant. Darso makes excellent silage, and can be used as a grain, forage or silage crop. Requires 110 days to full maturity. **Lb. 20c postpaid.**

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Produces very large heads, sometimes 15 inches across. The seeds are valued very highly as a feed for poultry and can be planted on a waste piece of ground any time in the early spring and until the middle of July. Should be sown at the rate of about 3 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00, not postpaid.**

VETCH

HAIRY VETCH—Used extensively for hay and grazing interplanted with rye, which protects the young vetch from cold dry winds and supports the growing vine. An important soil builder. Plants hairy, viny, trailing, stems terminated by braded tendrils, flowers many and of a bluish color. **Lb. 35c, not postpaid.**

COMMON—A very early maturing, non-hardy vetch. Grows rapidly during the cool moist periods of early fall and spring. Plants semi-viny, having slightly larger leaves and stems than Hairy Vetch. Ideal for soil building, grazing and hay. **Lb. 25c postpaid.**

BUILD UP SOIL WITH NITRAGIN

Inoculate your Legume seeds even though planted on fields that have been inoculated before.

When ordering, always state the name of the seed.

ALFALFA—Sweet, Bur, Huban Clovers.

1 bu. size\$0.50
2½ bu. size1.00

CLOVERS—Red, Alsike, Crimson, White and Ladino.

1 bu. size\$0.50
2½ bu. size1.00

PEAS—All varieties.

VETCHES—All varieties.

100 lb. size\$0.50
1200 lb. size5.70

BEANS—Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Green Northern.

Small (inoculates up to 1 bu. size\$0.35

LESPEDEZA—Hulled or unhulled.
100 lb. size\$0.50

PEANUTS, COWPEAS

Small (inoculates up to 120 lbs.\$0.30

5 bu. size0.55
25 bu. size2.50
30 bu. size3.25

SOYBEANS—All varieties.

Small (inoculates up to 120 lbs.\$0.30

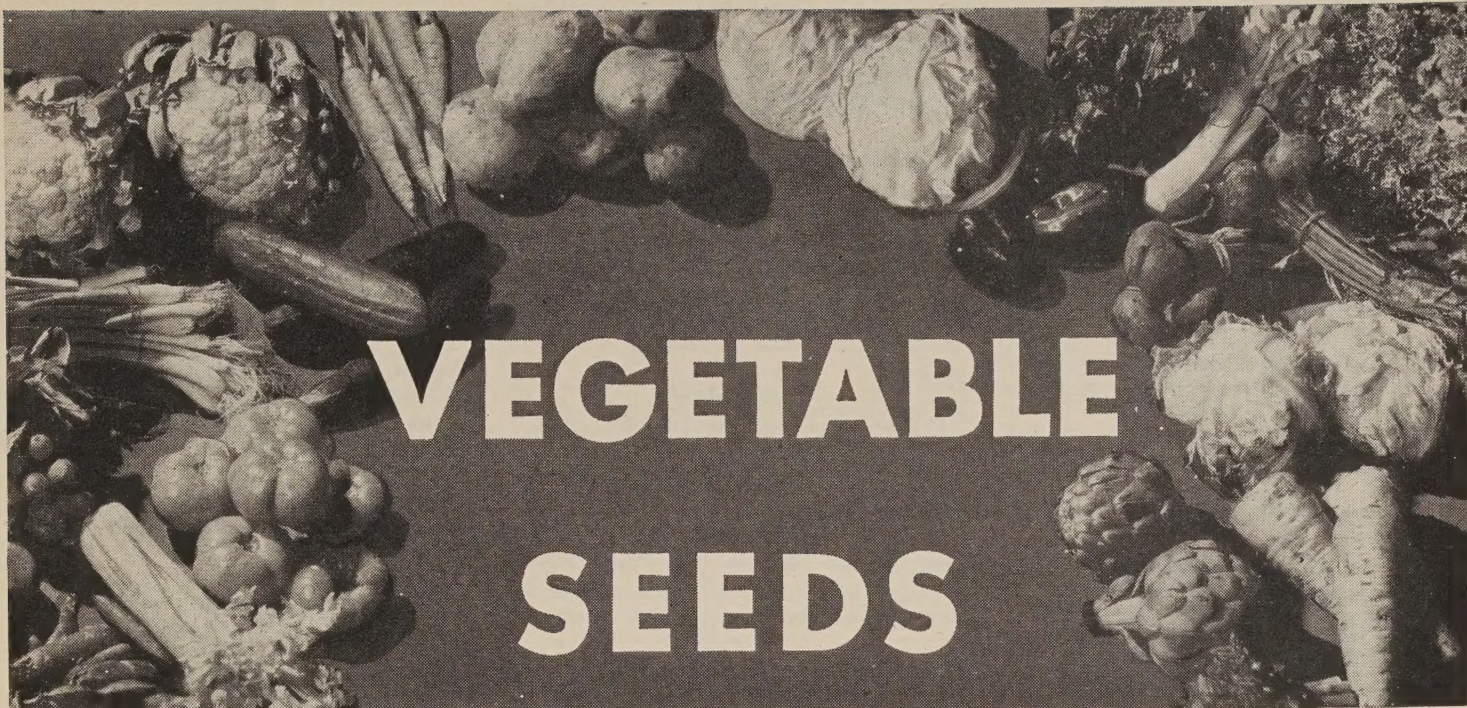
5 bu. size0.55
25 bu. size2.50
30 bu. size3.25

LUPINES—All varieties.

100 lb. size\$0.50

GARDEN SIZE—Garden peas and beans, sweet peas, lupines and edible soybeans.

Enough for 8 lbs. seed ...\$0.10



VEGETABLE SEEDS

... selected for RESULTS in your garden

From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. So we offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

The symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

ASPARAGUS

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to 1/2" depth. Thin plants to 6 inches apart and when a year old transplant to heavily enriched beds. 1 Ounce will sow 60' of drill.

Mary Washington (fr)—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Sow in rows 2 1/2' to 3 1/2' apart. Plant seed 1 1/2" to 2" deep and 3 to 4" apart. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. (DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Keep vines picked to insure a longer bearing period.) Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

Black Valentine Stringless (fr)—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6 1/2 in. long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 49 days.

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS which are priced at 10c per packet.

Bountiful (fr)—An early, heavy-yielding variety. The leading flat podded bean for market and home use. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality. 47 days.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle and strictly stringless at all stages. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Logan—Plants vigorous and erect, resistant to common bean Mosaic and powdery mildew. Pods will set in hot weather, borne rather low; round, green stringless. 55 days.

Longreen (fr)—Large, sturdy, prolific plants. Long pods, nearly round when fully mature. A recent All-America selection. 52 days.

Tendergreen (fr)—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Improved Golden Wax (fr)—Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6 1/2 in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

Beans, Pole

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to the four strongest plants.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

Genuine Cornfield (Striped Crease-back)—Vigorous-growing, prolific. Pods round, straight, light green; fleshy, tender, but somewhat stringy. 71 days.

Ideal Market or Black Valentine Pole—Earliest pole bean. Plant hardy, good climber. Pods round, silvery green, brittle, tender, stringless when young.

Kentucky Wonder (fr)—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days.

Continued on Next Page

Best varieties for FREEZING are marked (fr)

We've indicated the best varieties for freezing by the symbol "fr" after the variety name. But you're not necessarily limited to these. Almost any vegetable frozen when young and succulent is generally good . . . except those served for crispness, such as lettuce, celery, radishes, etc.

Whole tomatoes, and vegetables with high starch content are not recommended for freezing.

Freezing is the perfect way to capture the true flavor and freshness of many garden vegetables. But freezing can't put into a vegetable any flavor or tenderness it does not have when processed. If you want the true garden fresh flavor in mid-winter, you must plan for it when you lay out your garden. Note the maturity dates given for each variety. Figure back this

number of days and add 10 days (to bring the entire planting into full production). This will tell on what day you should plant. Thus with a 50 day bean, figure back two months from the date you plan to process beans for freezing. If you plan to freeze beans on August 10, then you should plant on June 10th.

Freeze only the best quality vegetables! Wash and sort them carefully . . . discarding any that are overripe, bruised or show signs of decay. Process quickly according to tested directions. Pack and seal in leak-proof cartons that can be taken to the freezing unit immediately.

Properly prepared and frozen vegetables stay good for as long as eight months to a year.

BEANS, Continued

Kentucky Wonder Wax (fr)—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

McCaslan—Dry shelled or snap, good climber. Medium green thick, flat pods. Meaty, stringless and tender. 65 days.

Stringless Black Creaseback—Earliest and most prolific, stringless, green-podded pole bean. Pods 5 inches long, round, slightly curved, born in clusters. 58 days.



TENDERGREEN BEANS

Lima, Dwarf or Bush

Plant in dry, warm ground. Make rows 2' apart and drop beans 6" apart in row. Cover with 1" of soil. Can also be planted in hills, 3' apart one way and 2' apart the other way. Use 4 to 6 beans per hill.

Baby Potato (fr)—1940 All-American. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall.

Burpee's Improved Bush (fr)—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain

four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days.

Fordhook Bush (fr)—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality.

Henderson's Bush (fr)—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Jackson Wonder (Speckled Bush)—Pods medium size with 4 to 5 thick, large beans. Drought resistant and very prolific. Dry beans mottled in color. 66 days.

Lima, Pole

Follow same plan as for other pole beans but plant seed two weeks later.

Florida Butter Bean—Dependable, popular, prolific. 78 days.

King of the Garden (fr)—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

Sieva, Carolina or Small White—Plant 10 to 12-ft. tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with 3 to 4 beans of excellent quality. 77 days.



SOY BEANS (EDIBLE)

BEANS, SHELL

Soy (Edible)—Plants are extremely productive, vigorous and upright. Beans may be used green or dry. 95 to 110 days.

BEETS

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

Crosby's Egyptian (fr)—Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

Early Blood Turnip—Medium early. Tops medium, somewhat coarse. Bright red. 65 to 70 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety. Semi-globular, tender, blood-red. 58 days.

BEETS, STOCK (Mangel Wurzel)

Sow seeds in early fall and spring in rows 2½' to 3' apart. Later thin to 10" apart.

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

Rhubarb Chard—Heavily crumpled leaves, dark green with a translucent crimson stalk. Easily grown, everywhere. A different, tasty, delicious flavor—cook stalks and leaves together for a new taste thrill. 60 days.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting (fr)—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5-in long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishments sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts.

Dwarf Improved—Firm, thick-set tender heads. Easily grown. Early, dependable.

SPECIAL VEGETABLE VARIETIES

BEANS

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—52 days—Medium green, 5 to 6 inches long. Larger than the Red Valentine but not quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer.

Pencil Pod Wax—52 days—5 to 6 inches long, round, straight and crease-back, strictly stringless, fleshy and brittle; color very clear yellow.

Fordhook No. 242—75 days. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to produce heavily under high temperature conditions. Light-green color. An excellent quick-freeze variety.

Thorogreen Bush—65 days. Resembles Henderson's Bush in all respects, with the exception that the beans stay green at all stages of growth.

BEETS

Extra Early Light Eclipse—65 days—Top-shaped or tapering, globe shape. Flesh deep crimson, zoned with pink.

SWISS CHARD

Large-Ribbed Dark Green—50 days—Large, smooth leaves of thick texture grown mostly for the heavy main ribs which are prepared like Asparagus. The green succulent foliage is used like Spinach.

CABBAGE

All-Head Early—77 days—Deep flat heads slightly rounded at top, 8 to 9 inches broad, 6½ to 7 inches deep weigh about 6 pounds. A heavy yielder.

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS which are priced at 10c per packet.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

Cut living costs! Grow your own food!

Now, more than ever before, YOU NEED A GARDEN!

With sky-high food prices, a garden is a better investment than ever! Back in the days when food prices were reasonable, a nation-wide survey showed that, *for every dollar spent on home gardens, the average return in vegetables was more than ten dollars.* Today, the ratio is far higher.

Think of the prices you'll have to pay this year, if you buy fresh vegetables in the markets! It's not a very pleasant thought, is it? But you can beat these high prices—by *growing your own!* And what's more, you'll have fun doing it. There's no more pleasant and healthful occupation than gardening!

So make your plans now for a thorough attack on high food prices! *Let your own garden provide what you need!*

DON'T expect your garden to grow itself—advance planning will cut down the amount of work needed, will make it more productive and will provide a constant flow of all the fresh vegetables you can eat.

How Much to Plant

Figure exactly the number of feet of row to plant. Consult the chart on page 20. Decide how many times during the harvest season you want to eat a certain crop, how much of that crop you ordinarily serve to your family, and plant accordingly. Thus, if you like beans, and if you want to serve them twice a week, 1 pound at a serving, note that a 50 foot row will produce about 20 pounds. Since beans produce freely for about three weeks, a 30 foot row should give you all the

snap beans your family cares to eat during that time. Why tend 50 feet of row when 30 will do?

DO plan to make succession seedings. Work your garden full time by planting a good summer garden that will produce until frost. And DO make provision for canning, for freezing and for storing.

Succession Seeding

DON'T work more land than you need to. Conserve your energy by intercropping, catch cropping and succession cropping. In intercropping, short season crops are grown between slower growing plants (i.e., plant early lettuce between rows of tomato plants that won't need the space until after the lettuce is eaten). In catch crop-

ping, plant an early crop *before* the main crop is planted. In succession cropping the main crop comes first (i.e., snap beans to be followed by late turnips). In this way you make better use of space, cut down the number of rows to tend, and make better use of water and fertilizers.

In the smaller garden, concentrate on vegetables that lose quality most rapidly when shipped any distance—delicately flavored green beans, summer squash, early cabbage and leaf lettuce. Unless you have plenty of room, better leave late cabbage, dry onions, winter squash and potatoes to commercial gardeners.

Poor Soil

DON'T plant in water-logged or poorly-drained soil. If your garden doesn't drain readily, either find another plot or provide tile drainage. No soil will grow good root crops that dries out hard and compact. If the cost of conditioning such soil is too high, as in plots to be used only one year, omit carrots, beets, etc., and concentrate on leafy vegetables and those that produce above ground, such as tomatoes, peppers, etc. You can remake such soil by adding well-rotted organic matter. This may be old manure, spent mushroom manure, peat moss, rotted compost, etc. If coal ashes have weathered for at least a year, they will help break up clay also. So will an application of lime. On the other hand, light sands can also be improved by adding liberal amounts of organic matter.



BROCCOLI, Italian
Green Sprouting

PEPPER, Pimento

CUCUMBER, Straight Eight

BEANS, Burpee's
Stringless Green Pod

SQUASH,
Table Queen

KOHLRABI,
White Vienna

BEANS LIMA,
Burpee's Improved Bush

CABBAGE

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Standard Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield — Pointed-head, large, hardy. Splendid first early cabbage for home use. Plants medium, vigorous, slightly spreading. Leaves rather large, smooth and thick. 71-75 days.

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Intermediate Varieties

Early Flat Dutch—Good second early variety. Plants medium. Very vigorous. Large, flat solid heads 6-in. deep, 11 to 12-in. in diameter, 11 to 12-lb. 90 days.

Glory of Enkhuizen—Large heads, round, solid, gray-green outer leaves. Excellent quality, mid-season variety. Good shipper, for local markets and sauerkraut. 77 days.

Yellows Resistant Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Ferry's Hollander—Medium sized round heads. Firm and solid. Wonderful quality. Best variety for home gardeners to plant for winter storage. 100 days.

Savoy—Large, flat heads with dark green, crinkled leaves. Flavor is mild and appetizing. 6 to 7 lbs. 90 days.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.



GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE

CHINESE CABBAGE

An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days.



IMPERATOR CARROTS

CARROTS

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

Chantenay, Red Cored (fr)—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Improved Emperor (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless (fr)—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Packet, 25c

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them at the top.

Early Snowball (fr)—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days.

CELERY

Sow late spring for fall maturity. Have shaded beds and cover seed ¼". Transplant when 6" high. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool weather of autumn.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

COLLARDS

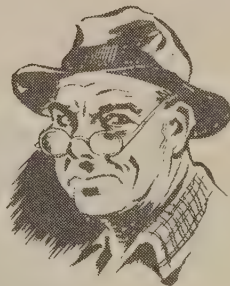
Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high; or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

Cabbage Collards—Combines qualities of cabbage and collards, but finer flavored than either.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

The Old Gardener on CARROTS

Carrots are a triple-treat crop—you can freeze them, store them or can them, in addition to serving them fresh. All three methods will save the delicious carrot sweetness for winter eating. Better have plenty for eating fresh, too, especially the finger-size thinnings from the row. Commercial growers throw these away but they're the choicest morsels the garden produces. The new coreless types are best for eating fresh, canning or freezing. They have less fibre, taste sweeter.



If you must store carrots in a cellar or outdoor barrel, you'll want something a little firmer, like Danvers Half Long. If your soil is stiff, stubborn clay, use Oxheart, which grows straight, while the longer kinds will "dogleg" or corkscrew as they try to grow in clay.

The carrots illustrated here, for comparison of actual sizes, are: 1—Chantenay; 2—Imperator; 3—Danvers Half Long; 4—Red Cored Chantenay; 5—Oxheart.



All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS which are priced at 10c per packet.



**BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian (Center)
Early Wonder (Left)
Detroit Dark Red (Right)**



RHUBARB CHARD



ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers



TOMATO, Jubilee



CANTALOUPE, Hale's Best



EGG PLANT, Black Beauty

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

Extra Feeding

DON'T DEPEND on organic matter only for *feeding* your vegetables. While it has some fertility value, it won't provide enough. Remember that vegetables growing in a garden are in an artificial environment. You don't want *natural* growth; you want crops to mature as soon as possible, and this means *extra* feeding with suitable fertilizers. Properly used, chemical fertilizers furnish plant food at lowest cost in most readily available form.

DO make provisions for extra feedings through the summer as plants grow and take fertility from the soil.

When to Use Lime

DON'T apply lime unless it is really needed! It is good, of course, for the purpose of breaking up heavy clay soil. A good check on the need for lime is the way your beets grow. Usually a garden soil that will grow good beets contains enough lime. If beets do poorly, or if sheep sorrel grows vigorously, apply about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to every 1,000 sq. ft. of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables grow well in a soil that tests between 6.0 and 7.0.

Before You Dig

Before digging or plowing the garden, apply 2½ to 3 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other

across the wind. Or, better yet, use a fertilizer spreader.

Next, make a mud pie test. Pick up a handful of soil and pat it lightly into a mud pie or cake. If this can be crumbled into loose soil easily, the soil is all right to dig. If it hangs together, it is too wet: don't dig.

Spading the Garden

The average home garden can be dug easily in five or six days, if done in stages. Usually, a hand-dug garden is in better condition than one that has been plowed. Start by digging a trench the depth and width of a spade. Wheel the dirt from this trench around to the other side of the garden, where you plan to finish digging. Throw the dirt from succeeding rows into the trench made by the previous spade cut. The last cut is then filled with the earth wheeled from the first.

Spading vs. Plowing

DON'T allow bad plowing to spoil your soil. Many a garden plot has been ruined by a heavy tractor that worked it too wet. Be sure your soil passes the mud pie test before you allow a plowman to touch it. Too often, regular farm equipment is too heavy for working garden soils.

DON'T work your soil too much. Remember that after you finish digging or plowing, your soil has been fluffed up and loosened, so plant roots can grow through it easily. Every time you go over it you are packing it down, making it less suitable for

growing plants. Most inexperienced gardeners overdo surface preparation by trying to work the surface into a fine dust. Clods should be broken up, stones raked off and trash removed, within sensible limits. If the soil was dug at the right mud pie point, most lumps should break up without too much additional cultivation.

DO use a cord or garden line stretched across the garden in laying out rows. Crooked rows increase the work needed. Also, they waste space. Open furrows for sowing seed by running the end of a hoe handle along a taut cord. For most seeds this should not be more than ½" deep; 1" deep for peas, beans, corn, etc. Fine seeds should not be covered more than ¼" in the furrow. If your soil cakes or crusts badly, use clean sand, or a mixture of 50/50 sand and leaf mold, or peat moss, to cover the seed. This loose mixture does not cake and allows the tender seedlings to break through readily.

Where it is important to catch light rainfall, corn, peas, beans, etc. can be sown at the bottom of a 3" to 4" furrow, but should not be covered with more than 1" of soil.

A hill is a hole! Many gardeners think a "hill" for planting squash, cucumbers and melons is actually a pile of earth. But a hill means a shallow depression filled with rich earth, not a mound. This depression catches extra moisture that the vine crops need for rapid growth. Vine crops will grow better if you can dig in lots of well-rotted manure or compost underneath.

SWEET CORN

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart and sow seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Space several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana (fr)—1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt. 87 days.

Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Tendergold—This hybrid was developed as a high quality second-early yellow hybrid for canners. Ears are cylindrical to slightly tapering, 7 to 8-in. long. Golden Bantam type. 80 days.

Open-Pollinated

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg (fr)—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam (fr)—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8" rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull.

ROASTING EAR CORN

Adams Improved or Large Early—Large-eared roasting variety, earlier than Trucker's Favorite, 12 to 14 rowed.

Kernels white and tender when young. 70 to 73 days.

Trucker's Favorite—Extensively used for roasting ears and shipping. Ears 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels white, fairly tender, and moderately sweet 70 to 75 days. Plant early or late.



IOANA CORN

POP CORN

South American or Yellow Dynamite—Rich, creamy, yellow, smooth and round kernels, which pop double size of others. Ears 8 to 9-in. long. Vigorous grower. 115 days.

CUCUMBER

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Seeds should be planted not over 1" deep in hills from 3' to 5' apart each way. Sow 15 to 20 seeds to a hill. When plants crowd thin to 3 plants per hill. Frequent shallow cultivation necessary until runners appear.

A and C or Colorado—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Cubit—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944 All-American Selections. Dark green, white spine, cylindrical with blunt ends. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. New and worthwhile.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

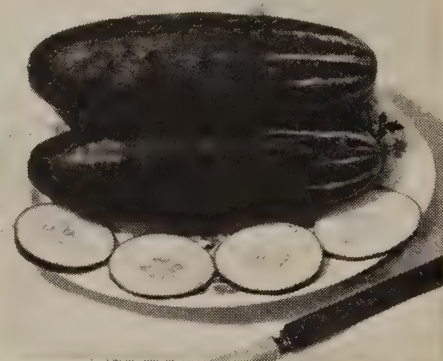
Gherkin—Pale green fruits, covered with prickly spines, oval and uniform. Grown for very small pickles. 60 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long, 70 days.

Marketer—Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy-white flesh. 7¾-in. long, 2¾-in. diameter.

National Pickling—Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.



EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty (fr)—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early.

Fort Myers Market—Tall, vigorous plants, resistant to blight and other diseases. Fruits long, oval, no neck at stem, deep black-purple color. 83 days.

ENDIVE

For late spring and summer crop sow seed in open ground during early spring. For late fall, sow in early to middle autumn. Plant in shallow drills 18" apart and thin plants later to a foot apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over center when plant is nearly grown.

Full Heart or Escarole—A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Upright growing plant about 12 inches in diameter. 71 days.

Green Curled Ruffec—Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy. 95 days.

The Old Gardener talks of SWEET CORN

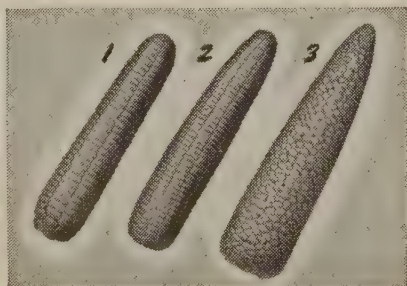
Most sweet corn is really sweet only if it's home-grown. It must be cooked within an hour of the time it's picked if you want the true sugar flavor. As soon as it's picked, the sugar begins to turn to starch, and six hours after its picked, most of the sweetness is gone. So if you really want sweet, sweet corn, grow your own.

Even those who used to have failures with the old open pollinated varieties because of plant disease can grow the new hybrid varieties with their big juicy ears. But if you do grow the hybrid kinds, be

sure to plant more than one variety because they set better ears when the pollen from more than one variety is flying at a time. And for best pollination, don't plant a long single row: instead plant several short rows side by side so the pollen can blow through them. All corn is wind-pollinated and wind must

hit all the stalks in the field if they are to set good ears. For directions for growing better sweet corn, see Vegetable Seed Culture.

The sweet corns illustrated here are: 1—Golden Bantam; 2—Golden Cross Bantam; 3—Country Gentleman.



All Vegetable Seeds
5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS
which are priced at 10c per packet.

HERBS

(Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen)

Every garden has a place for herbs. In the vegetable garden or for their ornamental appearance in the flower garden.

Anise—An annual—used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants 14 inch. 75 days.

Basil, Sweet—Annual; Ht. 12 to 18 inches. Leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, etc. 85 days.

Borage—Annual; Ht. 12-18 in. Young tender leaves are used as salad and also used to flavor lemonade and other cooling drinks. 80 days.

Caraway—Biennial; Ht. 18-24 in. Seeds used for flavoring. Young leaves and shoots used for flavoring salads. 70 days.

Coriander—Annual; Ht. 24-30 inches. Seeds used for flavoring and in candy and to mask taste of medicine. 75 days.

Chives—Perennial; Ht. 6 inches. Tops, finely chopped for adding mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads, etc. 80 days.

Dill—Annual; 2 to 3 feet. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days.

Fennel, Sweet—Biennial; Ht. 2 to 4 ft. Leaves are used for garnishing, fresh stems, tender, eaten raw like celery or in salads. Seeds used for flavoring. 60 days.

Margoram, Sweet—Annual; Ht. 1 to 2 feet. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 70 days.

Rosemary—Perennial used as annual; 2 to 4 feet. Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste, acceptable seasoning.

Sage—Perennial; Ht. 14 to 16 inches. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 75 days.

Thyme—Perennial; Ht. 8 to 12 inches. Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants, have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows.

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch—Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant, plume-like leaves. Use as a vegetable and for ornament. Exceptionally uniform. 55 days.

Dwarf Siberian—Hard and productive. Bluish green foliage. Leaves large and spreading. 65 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6" apart in the row. Even better to start it in beds and transplant same as cabbage. And planting at intervals of 10 days gives tender bulbs until hot weather.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

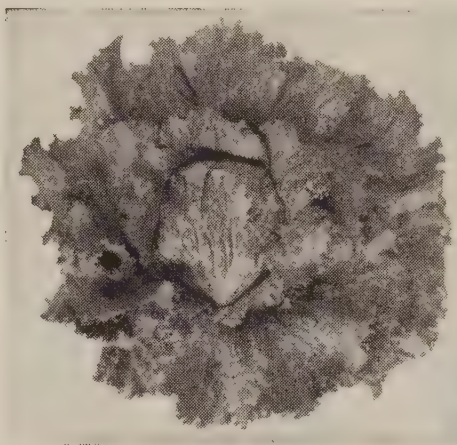
LETTUCE

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Keep rows 12" to 18" apart. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Heading or Cabbage

Bibb—Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to a rich yellow.

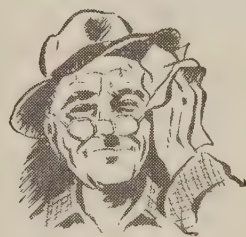
Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.



ICEBERG LETTUCE

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.



The kind of lettuce you can grow at home—really crisp, fresh leaf lettuce—is the kind every master chef sighs for and can't get. As soon as your soil is workable, plant a row of black Seeded Simpson, or Oak Leaf. Or if you like head lettuce, try Big Boston, a butterhead full-flavored kind you can't buy on the market. Hot weather is hard on most lettuce, but try Great Lakes: you'll be surprised how well it grows and how slowly it bolts to seed. And you'll be delighted

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS which are priced at 10c per packet.

Imperial No. 44 (Improved Iceberg)—A sure leader even during dry hot weather. Heads medium large, slightly flattened, extremely compact. 82 days.

Imperial No. 847 (Florida Iceberg)—Heads are of good size and solid. Does well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Very hardy. 83 days.

White Boston—Light-green leaves, free from brown tint. Buttery yellow heart, of excellent quality. 76 days.

White Paris Cos or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.



OAKLEAF LETTUCE

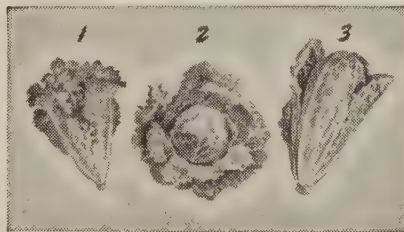
Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Oakleaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled, crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

The Old Gardener on LETTUCE



with its good crisp head lettuce flavor.

For a real treat, try Oak Leaf. It combines the wonderful flavor and quality of leaf lettuce with the productivity and crispness of head let-

tuce. If allowed to stand, it produces loose heads.

Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rotted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

The lettuce varieties illustrated here are: 1—Prizehead; 2—Iceberg; 3—Romaine.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Transplanting

DON'T assume that transplanting is worth doing for itself alone. Transplanting is like an operation to a human being: the plant must recover from post-operative shock before it can take hold and start growing again. The only value in transplanting is that it allows you to use larger plants—important in short seasons. If there is ever any question as to whether to direct-seed or to transplant, always direct-seed unless quicker maturity is a factor. Even tomatoes, the crop most often transplanted, will usually produce as quickly from seed sown in the open as they will from transplants, which must grow new roots before they can begin growing again.

DO use good seedlings if you must transplant. They should be medium green in color, not too tall, and the leaves should be free from spots or dead areas. Avoid seedlings that are reddened or purplish in color, or show signs of yellowing (except in the case of celery plants, which can be quite yellow and still be good).

If you want to grow your own transplants to get healthy stock, follow these directions:

DON'T BEGIN too soon, unless you have a greenhouse or light hotbed and can give the seedlings plenty of room. For most vegetables, 6 to 7 weeks is time enough to allow between seeding and transplanting. Most homes are too dark, so don't try to grow seedlings unless you can do it in a sunny window that gets direct sunshine for at least six hours. Fill shallow boxes (flats) with a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ good garden soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ clean sand and $\frac{1}{4}$ compost, leaf mould or other well-rotted organic matter. Make very shallow rows or furrows with the edge of a ruler or a wood lath, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these rows 1" apart in the row. For most plants, a temperature of 70 degrees is a good compromise.

DON'T let your soil dry out, and don't let it be soggy. Spray lightly two or three times a day, using an atomizer or bulb sprinkler. When the best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting into the garden, withhold water for 2 or 3 days. In transplanting, set the plants firmly by pressing on both sides of the stem with forefinger and thumb. If not firmed thoroughly, seedling may be killed by being hung with an air space underneath.

Always try to save as many leaves and roots as possible. Scientific tests show that it is better to allow the transplant to wilt slightly than to remove leaves to prevent that wilting. Removing leaves slows up manufacture of plant food that will help plant recover. Liberal watering should prevent wilting.

After Transplanting

As soon as the garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently with a fine spray. This, by

the way, is the only time we sprinkle a garden; once the plants are established, any watering should give the soil a good soaking. If a crust forms after watering, break this by working with a hoe or cultivator on both sides of the row.

In the case of slow-germinating seeds like carrots and parsnips, mixing a few radish seeds in the packet will mark the row early. Otherwise you may have to delay cultivation until too late to do a good job of weed control.

DON'T take it for granted that cultivation will substitute for watering. Tests prove that pulverized soil loses just as much water after working as before. The real reason for cultivating is to destroy weeds. Weeds shade desirable plants, rob them of moisture and use up soil plant food.

Annual weeds are usually easy to kill if we can keep them from seeding. Deep-rooted perennial weeds, like bindweed and Canada thistle, are not so easy. The simplest way to control them is to take the land out of cultivation for a year and keep spraying with 2,4-D weed killer. If this isn't feasible, and if they must be controlled by cultivation, keep tops cut off every two weeks. Don't do this oftener, because otherwise the tops won't use up the stored food in the root. Don't do it less often, or the tops will manage to store new food.

Mulching Saves Work

Now that we know that a dust mulch allows just as much moisture to escape as bare, hard ground, cultivation should only be done to control weeds. A mulch, on the other hand, does what cultivation is supposed to do—it cuts down water loss from the surface and it also controls weeds. Any clean vegetable matter such as lawn clippings, chopped or whole straw or hay, ground corn cobs, peat, etc., can be used. Vermiculite, a mineral product used as house insulation and as poultry litter, has proved a valuable mulch because of its high water-holding capacity and insulating value.

Apply these mulches when the soil is still moist. If applied after the soil dries out, they fail to function. Remember—a mulch does not stop the use of water by the plants—it merely checks surface evaporation and keeps down weeds.



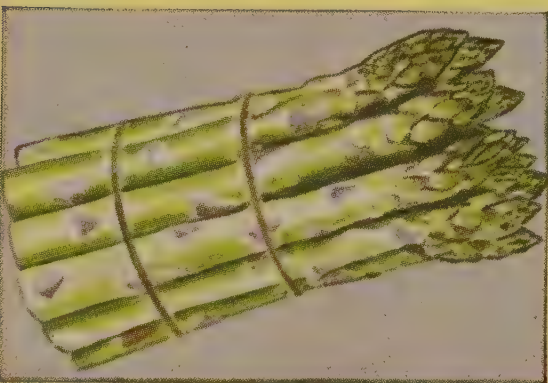
RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe



TURNIP, Purple-Top White Globe



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield



ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington



SQUASH, Zucchini

VEGETABLE SEED CULTURE

There's no end to the science of vegetable gardening—nor to the books that have been written about this fascinating subject. But if you haven't the time to read all the books, then try the brief paragraphs that follow. Here are the fundamental facts—the things every vegetable gardener should know—AND DO!

ASPARAGUS

Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after danger from frost is past. Thin to stand 6" apart. In early spring, set in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 36" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

SNAP BEANS

Don't plant until danger from frost is over.

Sow beans in bottom of 3" to 4" furrow, 18" between rows, but do not fill in with more than 1" of soil over seeds. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to break their necks pushing through heavy soil. In such soils, cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily. Make successive sowings every 2-3 weeks until 60 days before frost. Don't cultivate beans when wet: this may spread disease.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Plant two weeks later than bush snap beans, when soil is warm. Space rows 24" apart; otherwise follow instructions for snap beans.

POLE BEANS and POLE LIMAS

Both these should be planted two weeks after bush beans. Rough poles set 3 feet apart should be used. Anchor well, as heavy bean vines blow over easily. Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

SPECIAL NOTE ON ALL BEANS.

—Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the early set of pods. By spraying with FRUITONE these buds are held on and the early crop increased as much as 100%.

BEETS

Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Plant as soon as ground can be worked in spring, thin gradually (use thinnings as greens) until roots stand 4" apart. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before frost is expected.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grow like late cabbage, but don't use until after heads have been frosted.

BROCCOLI

Start plants indoors 5 weeks before last frost. Set out 12" x 24". Broccoli heads must be harvested before they bloom: they are inedible after yellow flowers appear. Direct-seed for late crop 60 days before frost is expected.

Special Directions for Controlling Insects in Cauliflower, Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts

Use Rotenone dust or spray. It must hit insects directly, so drive them out of inner head by dusting or spraying with light dose of Rotenone. Allow plant to stand for 10 minutes, then go back over the same row with a heavy dose of Rotenone. By this time the worms will be out on the surface and are sure to be killed. Repeat every 10 days.

Ask us how to control root maggots that harm cabbage, Brussels sprouts, onions, radishes, and turnips—also how to guard against the carrot rust fly.

EARLY CABBAGE

Start plants inside (see Page 14). Set out 12" x 24" as soon as frost danger is past. Dusting with D.D.T. is safe if outer leaves are discarded, since plant grows from the inside out.

LATE CABBAGE

Direct-seed four months before frost is expected, thinning to 24" x 36". Or start plant indoors (see Page 14) 30 days before needed, transplanting outdoors 90 days before frost. Don't water freely when heads are nearly filled, as this promotes splitting; irrigate only enough to keep plants growing well.

CELERY

Start in hotbed 60 days before needed. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks.

Celery must have warm, settled weather: if chilled, plants are likely to go to seed.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15th, as days are getting shorter: then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

COLLARDS

Follow directions for early cabbage.

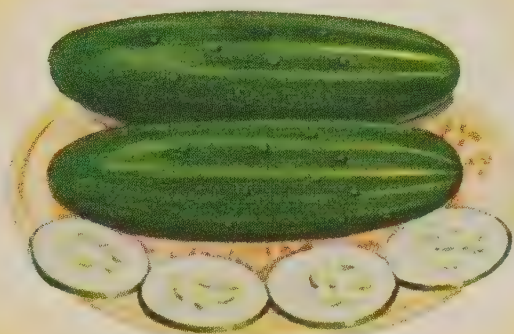
(Continued on Page 17)



BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



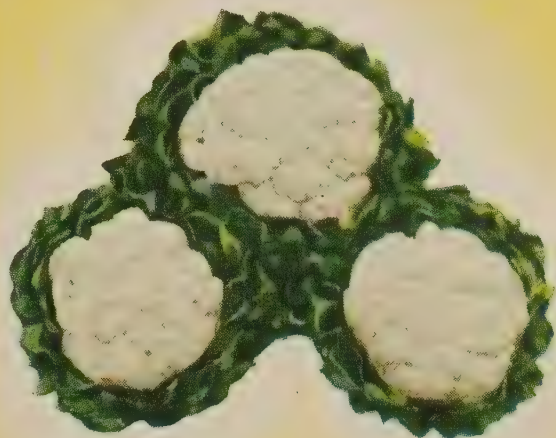
TOMATO, Stokesdale



CUCUMBER, Cubit



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball

MANGEL WURZEL

(See Beets, Stock)

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

Banana—Fruits smooth and slender, 20 inches long and 4 inches thick, resembling a banana. Flesh salmon color, with banana-like flavor. 90 days.

Hale's Best—Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. Weight, 4 lbs. 86 days.



Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Honey Dew—The well-known green-fleshed melon for warm climates. Smooth, ivory colored skin. Flesh is sweet and juicy. 112 days.

Improved Perfecto—Roundish fruit, weight 2½ lbs. No ribs. Completely covered with hard grey netting. Flesh is thick and salmon colored, sweet and juicy. 90 days.

Rocky Ford, Golden Lined—Fruits, small, with rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weight 2½ lbs. No ribs. Heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green with gold tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality. 92 days.

Texas Resistant Number 1—New mildew and aphid resistant melon. Rich salmon-colored, firm flesh, sweet and slightly musky-flavored. Small seed cavity, with few compact seeds. Moderate netting, firm rind. 4½ to 5½ in. diameter. Very prolific.

WATERMELON

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Cletex—Dark green, irregular mottling on lighter green background. Flesh red and sweet. Large size, cylindrical shape. 90 days.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Florida Giant or Black Diamond—A huge melon, growing sometimes to weight of 100 lbs. Oval-round with blunt ends, it has dark green skin and thick, tough rind. Flesh is of excellent quality, firm and red. 90 days.

Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens and for salads.

Chinese Broadleaf—Large, oblong, slightly crumpled leaves, scalloped at edges. Medium green, vigorous plants. 45 days.

Florida Broad Leaf—Vigorous, upright plants. Leaves large, broad and deep green; quick grower. 43 days.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors, 28 days.

Southern Giant Curled—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow in rows about 3' apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Clemson Spineless—All-America Silver Medal Award. Pods are rich green, straight, uniform, ridged and of best quality. 56 days.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra. 50 days.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod—Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated. 68 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. Strong, tall-growing, 3½ feet in height. 62 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Yellow Varieties

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. Sometimes weigh as much as 4 lbs. each. 102 to 104 days.

Yellow Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

"There ought to be a law!"

—says the Old Gardener

"Yessir, there ought to be a law that would **make** everybody grow a garden! Considering the state the world is in nowadays, a law like that would be a wonderful thing!

"Here we all are, grumbling and growling about food prices. And just outside our doors is the good earth, that can give us the finest of all answers to the situation! Here is Nature's age-old weapon for fighting hunger, just waiting to be used. If only enough people would use this weapon, a lot of our worries would melt away!

"After all, what wiser thing can a family do than get back to the soil for a part of its sustenance?

"Surely, the greatest bargain in the world is a handful of garden seed.

Here's one of those rare things that can still be bought for a few pennies, yet brings the buyer a golden return.

"It's a mighty good thing, then, that the seedsman is still on the job, ready to sell his amazing bargains to all comers . . . and ready too, to be a friend, guide, and counsellor to all who buy. There aren't many merchants like this left in the modern world!

"So here's the all-party platform for Spring:

"Now is the time for all good men to rally to the principle that 2 and 2 still make 4, that a man owes it to himself, his family, and his nation to grow food, grow health, and fight inflation right in his own back yard!"

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS
which are priced at 10c per packet.



WHITE PORTUGAL ONION

Yellow Bermuda—Very early, medium-sized, flat. Thin loose skin. Flesh nearly white, mild and sweet. The most widely grown Bermuda Onion. 92-94 days.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An oval shaped, straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. 110 days.

White Varieties

Crystal Wax Bermuda—Sometimes called White Bermuda. Bulbs flat, medium-sized, clear white. 92 to 94 days.

White Bunching—A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. A fine white onion for cooking when grown larger. 60 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Red Varieties

Red Creole—Grown largely in the South. Large, solid semi-globe of reddish hue and fine grain. Unexcelled for home garden. Good keeper.

Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. 112-114 days.

All Vegetable Seeds

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SWEET SPANISH ONION

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

(Continued from Page 15)

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against wind.

Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also, suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure plant.

Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is *only* done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So *don't* detassel sweet corn in the home garden.

If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

CUCUMBERS

Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a hill (see Page 11—A HILL IS A HOLE). When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. If compost isn't available, feed with commercial fertilizers. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90% water.

EGGPLANT

Start seed indoors 8 weeks before plants are needed. Set out after apple blossoms have fallen and weather is warm and settled. Feed and water liberally as Eggplant needs to be kept growing rapidly to produce well. D.D.T. will control pests that until now made this a tricky crop to grow.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80°. Plant very early and again in mid-July. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Space 12" apart in rows 18" apart. Feed liberally for bigger, crisper heads.

KALE

Grow like Brussels Sprouts.

KOHLRABI

Wants rich soil. Plant early in spring 4" apart in row. Must be used when young: woody when old. Make second planting 3 weeks later, and again after mid-July.

MUSKMELON

Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill (see above —A HILL IS A HOLE) after weather is warm. If grown in cool weather will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor. Melons love plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. When vines begin to run, thin to 3 plants to a hill. On heavy soil, Bender's Surprise or Hearts of Gold do better than others. In damp soil mulch with clean straw or raise each fruit on a shingle to keep from rotting.

OKRA

Plant on rich soil when weather is hot and settled, spaced 12" x 24". Pods mature rapidly and must be picked or they will be inedible.

ONIONS

Sets produce sooner than seeds. Set 1" apart and pull every other set for

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

use as green onions. Again pull every other onion, leaving balance of sets to mature as dry onions.

From seed, onions have better flavor. Green onions can be grown in about 60 days from seed. Use thinnings for green onions, leaving 4" apart for globe types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates slowly; soak over night. Sow early as seed germinates poorly in hot weather. Space plants 8" apart. Plain parsley has best true parsley flavor: curly sorts better for garnishing. If leaves are cut off when plant is 4" tall, curly sorts will have better curl.

PARSNIPS

Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Space 5" apart. Frost turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

PEAS

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set out after petals on apple blossoms have fallen. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

PUMPKINS

Follow muskmelon culture, or plant in corn after last cultivation.



PEAS, Little Marvel (top)
Laxton's Progress (bottom)



PEPPER, California Wonder Improved



BEANS, Bountiful



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISHES, Icicle and French Breakfast



TOMATO, Rutgers

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

(Continued from Page 17)

RADISHES

As a rule the first crop to mature: plant as early as soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in fall. The fall and winter types are sown in mid-summer to mature in fall for storage.

SPINACH

Seed in fall (protect with straw) or in very early spring. Must mature before hot weather.

Spinach (New Zealand)

While this crop grows freely in hot weather, it will not germinate except when soil temperatures are below 70 degrees. Hence it should be sown with the half-hardy crops—those that are planted when the narcissi bloom. Plant in soil with plenty of organic matter, spacing the plants about 3 feet by 3 feet. Keep them cut back, since only the young growing tips are eaten and long, woody stems have little flavor. Many who have tried a mixture of half Swiss Chard and half New Zealand Spinach say that this is better than either vegetable alone.

SQUASH

Follow culture given for muskmelon for vine types. Grow bush types in rows, spaced 24" apart. Keep picked. Will bear all summer.

TURNIPS

Follow directions for radishes. Thin- nings can be cooked for greens.

TOMATOES

There are two schools of tomato culture—those who stake and those who don't. Reasons for and against are as follows:

FOR STAKING: While staked plants produce fewer fruits per plant, they produce more tomatoes for a given area. So if room is at a premium, it will pay to stake. Staked plants usually produce cleaner fruits and bear somewhat earlier.

AGAINST: Staking calls for much extra labor in staking, tying and pruning. The total production per plant is higher in unstaked and unpruned plants. If you have plenty of room, the saving in labor makes the unstaked method the best. All commercial canning crops of tomatoes are grown in this way. If the ground under the vines is covered with a mulch of clean straw, this will improve the quality of the fruits and will also keep weeds down and save moisture.

When staking, set plants 18" apart in the row, in rows 3 feet apart. Use a 7 foot stake, driven 1 foot into the ground. Tie plant to stake with soft twine or other plant tie. Habit of growth calls for a side shoot from the first point where a leaf joins the main stem, another side shoot from the second leaf joint, and a flower cluster from the third joint. This 2-1 pattern of growth is repeated up the entire

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

stem. The staked plant is allowed to grow from the tip, and as it grows, the stem is tied to the stake. As the side shoots appear, these are pinched out or rubbed off, leaving the flower clusters to produce fruits. When training tomatoes to stakes, be sure to leave all possible foliage to hide the fruits from direct sunshine; otherwise they will sunscald.

Tomato diseases have been on the increase lately. For this reason, planting disease resistant varieties like Rutgers, Pritchard and Marglobe is good business. Planting outside when the weather is cold and wet encourages disease by favoring the growth of aphids, which multiply at lower temperatures than do their enemies. Aphids spread virus diseases. By delaying planting until the weather is really warm, much of this type of injury can be prevented. Dusting with Tomato Dust helps control fungus diseases.

Blossom end rot and cracking at the stem end are due to variation in water supply. Don't allow water in soil to fluctuate any more than you can help. Don't water freely for a time and then stop. If you start watering, keep it up at regular intervals. A heavy mulch of straw not only helps prevent violent fluctuations in water supply, but helps keep the fruit clean if the vines are not staked. When grown without staking, the vines will sprawl on the ground. This means they will need more room. Three feet between plants and four feet between rows will not be too much ground to use if you can spare the room.

PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

PARSNIP

Needs rich, mellow soil for best growth. Sow in early spring and fall. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ " and press soil down firmly. Thin to 3" to 4" apart when plants have made a good start.

Hollow Crown (fr)—The most generally grown kind. Roots $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEAS

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods. Plants 32-in. 60 days.

Hundredfold or Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods. 62 days.

Laxton's Progress (fr)—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel (fr)—Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton (fr)—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman or Dark-Podded Telephone (fr)—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Everbearing—Long season, wilt resistant, marrowy peas. Pods plump, blunt, straight. 32-in. vine. 76 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods, broad, indented,

light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.



THOMAS LAXTON PEAS

PEPPERS

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Pimento or Perfection—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 125 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Hot

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

WHEN TO SOW . . . by Nature's Calendar

Man-made seed catalogs and books usually give planting dates and directions on a calendar basis. We'd like to do this, too, but our experience has taught us that such arbitrary dates are dangerous. Weather variations from years to year are likely to make the most carefully compiled dates go wrong. That's why we suggest you follow natural planting dates, which take into account the variation from year to year. While they are not 100% infallible, they are far more accurate than the calendar.

FULLY HARDY CROPS

Sow as soon as you can work the ground in spring, or when the farmer is planting oats. In some years, crocuses, snowdrops and winter aconites may be in bloom, but if the soil is workable before they appear, don't wait—plant as soon as you can. Even if the soil freezes over the seed, the following vegetables will start growing when it thaws again: Brussels sprouts, Broccoli, early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Cress, Endive, Kale,

PUMPKIN

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but good quality. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

Striped Cushaw—For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11-lb., white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Continued on Page 21

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS which are priced at 10c per packet.

WHEN TO SOW . . . by Nature's Calendar

Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Alaska Peas, Radishes, Salsify, Spinach and Turnips. All of these can be seeded in fall (just before the ground freezes for the winter) and should give fair results in spring.

HARDY CROPS

Plant these when earliest tulips and narcissi bloom, when maple trees flower and when forsythia shows signs of fading: Beets, wrinkled Peas, Swiss Chard Leek, New Zealand Spinach, Onion Seed, Spinach. Take a chance on an early planting of Sweet Corn.

TENDER CROPS

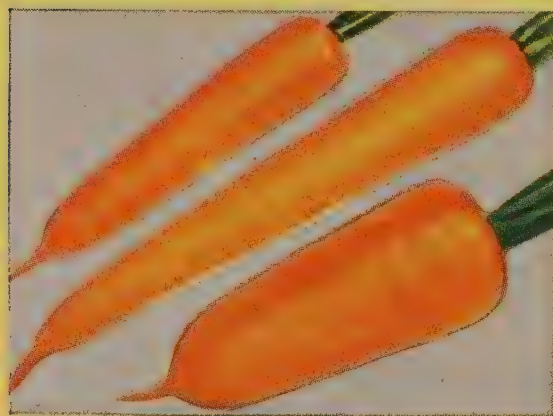
Plant when Darwin tulips, lilacs and apple trees are in full bloom: Bush Beans, Sweet Corn, Pumpkins, Summer and Winter Squash.

TROPICAL VEGETABLES

When the petals on apple blossoms fall, and when the late tall irises are in full bloom, plant the following: Lima Beans (bush and pole) Pole Snap Beans, Muskmelon, Okra and Watermelons. Now is the time to set out all greenhouse-grown plants of tender vegetables like Peppers, Eggplant and Tomatoes.



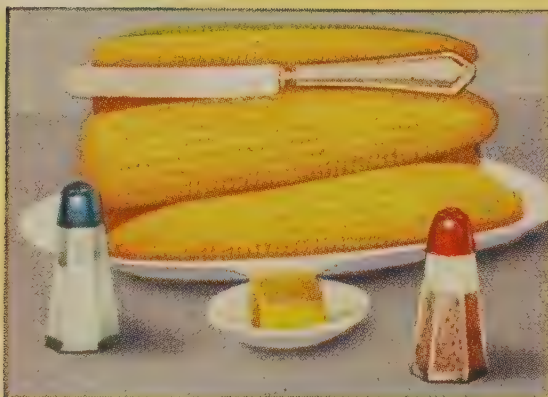
TOMATO, Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)



CARROTS, (top) Danvers Half Long, (center) Emperor, (below) Chantenay



SWISS CHARD, Lucullus



CORN, Golden Cross Bantam



20 LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson

Planting Guide

FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
Dill	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	30 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	18 to 24	6	1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	1/6 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Turnip (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.

RADISH, Continued

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Chinese Rose Winter or Scarlet China—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9 in. long. 58 days.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

RUTABAGA

(See Turnip)

SALSIFY

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

SPINACH

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing (fr)—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick, smooth leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

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Viroflay—Very large, broad thick leaves, slightly crumpled. Old standard variety suitable for spring or fall sowing. Good for canning. 46 days.

SQUASH

Very sensitive to cold so delay planting until warm weather. Follow same care in planting and culture as for cucumbers and melons. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hills 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck (fr)—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 50 days.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½-in. wide. 53 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4 lb., 5 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Improved Green Hubbard (fr)—Most widely grown of any winter squash. Round, warted, dark green with thick yellow flesh. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days.

Table Queen or Des Moines (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

SWISS CHARD (See Beets, Leaf)

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE
FOR GARDEN FRESH
VEGETABLES

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pan America, New Wilt Resistant—Newly developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Deep scarlet, heavy and firm. Evenly shaped. Resistant to Fusarium wilt; nailhead rust. 75 days.

Pritchard's, Scarlet Topper—Medium to large, round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners. Early.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stone Improved—Medium late. Deservedly popular with canners and market gardeners. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened, but deep. Smooth, attractive, scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.

Continued on Page 22

SPECIAL VEGETABLE VARIETIES

TOMATOES

Earliana—66 days—Very early. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Fruit borne in clusters of from 10 to 15 in a bunch. A remarkable variety and one which is in good favor with market gardeners.

Grothens Globe—73 days—Wilt resistant, globe shaped. Larger than Marglobe. Deep scarlet.

Dwarf Champion—78 days—A dwarf variety sometimes called the tree tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium-sized, smooth, uniform and of a purplish-carmine color.

June Pink—69 days—A very early and productive pink form of Earliana. The best early pink on the market. Fruit solid and borne in profusion.

Break O'Day—73 days—Developed by F. J. Pritchard of Washington, D. C. A new wilt resistant tomato that is nearly as early as Earliana and as productive as Marglobe. Its fruits are large, smooth, meaty, red and globular, very

similar to Marglobe but usually larger, used whole for salads or stuffed.

John Baer—70 days—Early variety, maturing with Bonny Best producing fruit equally as good as Chalk's Jewel. Color bright scarlet; good size and smooth. The seed we offer was grown from the introducer's stock.

McGee—70 days—Well known in this State on account of its heavy-bearing qualities. It will yield splendid crops when all other varieties fail. Bright crimson, solid and good flavor.

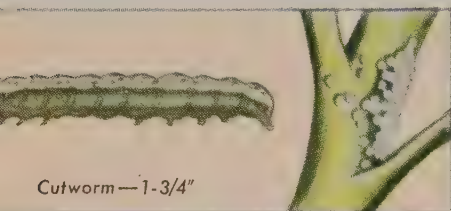
Improved Pearson—76 days. Primarily for canning but also of value as a shipper due to its tough skin and good red color. Vigorous self-topping plants with ample foliage to protect the heavy set of fruits, which are medium large and semi-globe.

RADISHES

Long Scarlet—27 days. A standard sort for home gardens and truckers. Roots smooth, uniform, 5 to 6 inches long, tapering with white crisp flesh; color dark scarlet; tops small.

A Portrait Gallery of Garden Insects

We are proud to present a series of true natural color portraits of common garden insects. USE THESE PICTURES to identify pests in your garden. Report them to us by name. We'll prescribe the right insecticides



Cutworm—1-3/4"



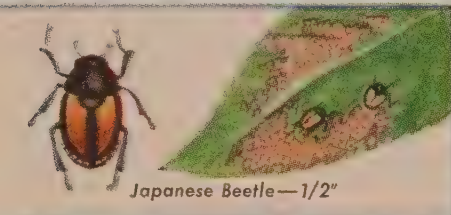
Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



Cabbage Worm—1"



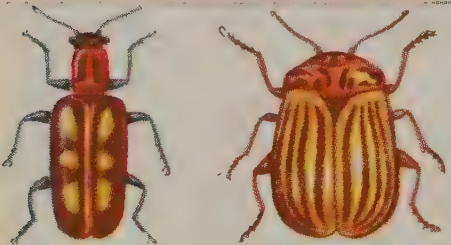
Giant Slug—4" or more



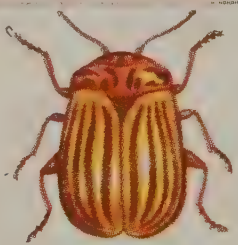
Japanese Beetle—1/2"



Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"



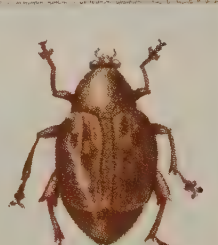
Colorado Potato Beetle—7/32"



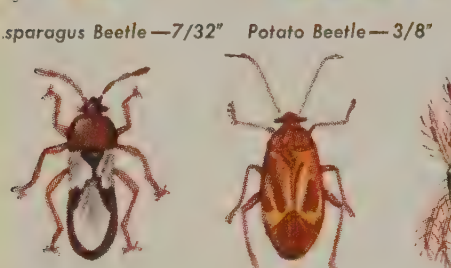
Potato Beetle—3/8"



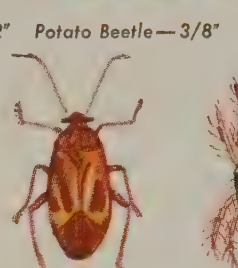
Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



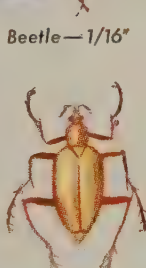
Chinch Bug—3/16"



Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



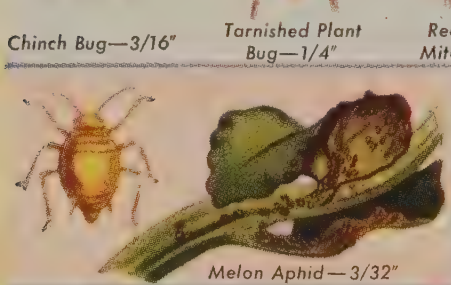
Red Spider Mite—1/60"



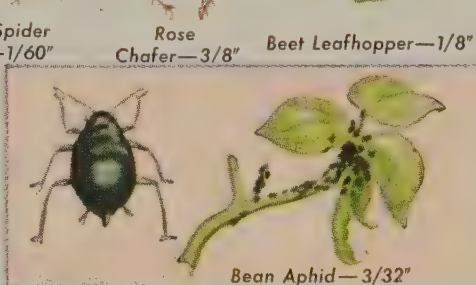
Rose Chafer—3/8"



Beet Leafhopper—1/8"



Melon Aphid—3/32"



Bean Aphid—3/32"



Squash Bug—5/8"



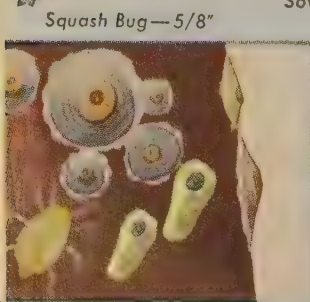
Sow Bug—1/2"



Mealy Bug—3/16"



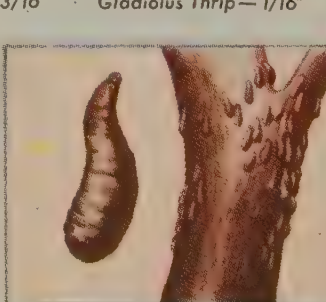
Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale



**"TOGETHER
we can beat 'em!"**

Garden insects really aren't so tough—when you get to know them!

Once they are identified, there's almost always a quick way to defeat them.

That's why we have brought you this unique series of portraits of commonly encountered enemies of the garden. (We have pictured them in full, natural color, so that there may be no mistake in your identifications.)

If you'll just use these pictures as a reference guide—you can soon put a stop to the attack of these pests. We know, from long experience, just how to handle them. We know which insecticide is best for each situation—and we have it on hand, ready for you.

The new insecticides

The scientists have made great progress, during the last few years, in their battle against the bugs. They have made gardening easier than ever; they have insured better results.

We keep a very close watch on the new developments. We assay them very carefully. Hence, we know exactly which new formulas have proved themselves—and what they can do.

This practical knowledge is at your service, whenever you need it!

**REMEMBER —
FOR INSECTICIDES
ALWAYS
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!**

TOMATOES, Continued



PONDEROSA TOMATOES

Stokesdale—An extremely important new development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead of Bonny Best, too—and 2 ounces heavier.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive for preserves.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Amber Globe—Chiefly grown for stock, but used for table when young. Tops large, cut leaved. Roots round, large, smooth, globe-shaped, light yellow with green top. Flesh, yellowish white, of good quality. 76 days.

Cowhorn—Long white variety used principally for stock food. Tender and sweet for table use when young. Tapered; 12-15 in. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe (fr)—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

White Egg—Cut leaved, medium sized, upright tops. Egg shaped roots, all white. Smooth grained. 55 to 60 days.

Foliage Turnip

Seven Top or Winter Greens—For greens or forage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food. 50 days.

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18 to 20-in. bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, and white. Very mild. 70 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

All Vegetable Seeds

5c PER PACKET

Except BEANS, CORN and PEAS which are priced at 10c per packet.

PLANTING BY THE MOON

Many gardeners like to govern their planting by the phases of the moon. For them, we show here all the necessary information generally shown by more voluminous

arrangements. As seedsmen, we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method, but we are glad to provide this complete and up-to-date chart for those who want it.

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Influence

♈ **ARIES**: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and weeding.

♉ **TAURUS**: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ **GEMINI**: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER**: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ **LEO**: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ **VIRGO**: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ **LIBRA**: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO**: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ **SAGITTARIUS**: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN**: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS**: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ **PISCES**: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

The table below shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

● 1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cab-

bage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

☾ 2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruitful signs of Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces. The next

best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

☾ 3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, Turnips, Tubers.

☾ 4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius.

1948 — Moon's Phases and Positions — 1948

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
2 ☾ 8:15a.	3 ☾ 4:31a.	1 ☾ 11:45a.	2 ☾ 5:20p.	2 ☾ 1:43p.	1 ☾ 9:53a.
4 ☾ 1:53p.	5 ☾ 3:31p.	3 ☾ 9:52p.	5 ☾ 5:54a.	5 ☾ 1:26a.	3 ☾ 7:44p.
6 ☾ 10:42p.	8 ☾ 4:00a.	6 ☾ 10:14a.	7 ☾ 5:29p.	7 ☾ 10:44a.	6 ☾ 2:02a.
9 ☾ 9:43a.	10 ☾ 4:37p.	8 ☾ 10:53p.	10 ☾ 2:56a.	9 ☾ 5:19p.	8 ☾ 5:26a.
11 ☾ 9:55p.	13 ☾ 4:36a.	11 ☾ 10:32a.	12 ☾ 10:17a.	11 ☾ 9:37p.	10 ☾ 7:11a.
14 ☾ 10:35a.	15 ☾ 3:07p.	13 ☾ 8:39p.	14 ☾ 3:43p.	14 ☾ 0:38a.	12 ☾ 8:49a.
16 ☾ 10:42p.	17 ☾ 10:53p.	16 ☾ 4:41a.	16 ☾ 7:16p.	16 ☾ 3:15a.	14 ☾ 11:35a.
19 ☾ 8:38a.	20 ☾ 3:04a.	18 ☾ 10:10a.	18 ☾ 9:31p.	18 ☾ 6:08a.	16 ☾ 4:03p.
21 ☾ 2:58p.	22 ☾ 4:03a.	20 ☾ 0:56p.	20 ☾ 11:17p.	20 ☾ 9:58a.	18 ☾ 10:31p.
23 ☾ 5:22p.	24 ☾ 3:23a.	22 ☾ 1:42p.	23 ☾ 1:53a.	22 ☾ 3:23p.	21 ☾ 6:53a.
25 ☾ 4:59p.	26 ☾ 3:09a.	24 ☾ 2:00p.	25 ☾ 6:36a.	24 ☾ 11:10p.	23 ☾ 5:15p.
27 ☾ 3:56p.	28 ☾ 5:30a.	26 ☾ 3:52p.	27 ☾ 2:23p.	27 ☾ 9:33a.	26 ☾ 5:24a.
29 ☾ 4:31p.		28 ☾ 8:48p.	30 ☾ 1:17a.	29 ☾ 9:46p.	28 ☾ 5:56p.
31 ☾ 8:30p.		31 ☾ 5:38a.			
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
☾ 3:5:13a.	☾ 1:6:31p.	☾ 2:10:35a.	☾ 1:4:25a.	☾ 8:8:30p.	☾ 7:6:55a.
● 11:1:44a.	● 9:9:02p.	● 10:3:15p.	● 9:7:16a.	● 15:6:55p.	● 13:11:40p.
☾ 19:5:32a.	☾ 17:7:55p.	☾ 18:6:27a.	☾ 16:1:42p.	☾ 22:6:37p.	☾ 21:6:54a.
☾ 26:1:11a.	☾ 24:11:16a.	☾ 24:9:10p.	☾ 23:7:28a.	☾ 30:4:43p.	☾ 29:9:23a.
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 ☾ 4:39a.	2 ☾ 1:20a.	2 ☾ 0:21p.	1 ☾ 10:30p.	2 ☾ 0:11p.	2 ☾ 3:16a.
3 ☾ 11:48a.	4 ☾ 2:14a.	4 ☾ 11:36a.	3 ☾ 10:58p.	4 ☾ 5:39p.	4 ☾ 11:31a.
5 ☾ 3:06p.	6 ☾ 1:33a.	6 ☾ 0:34p.	6 ☾ 1:55a.	7 ☾ 2:41a.	6 ☾ 10:45p.
7 ☾ 3:54p.	8 ☾ 1:30a.	8 ☾ 4:51p.	8 ☾ 8:30a.	9 ☾ 2:33p.	9 ☾ 11:29a.
9 ☾ 4:04p.	10 ☾ 3:56a.	11 ☾ 0:56a.	10 ☾ 6:42p.	12 ☾ 3:12a.	11 ☾ 11:09p.
11 ☾ 5:31p.	12 ☾ 9:49a.	13 ☾ 11:58a.	13 ☾ 7:03a.	14 ☾ 2:24p.	14 ☾ 7:44a.
13 ☾ 9:28p.	14 ☾ 6:51p.	16 ☾ 0:27a.	15 ☾ 7:36p.	16 ☾ 11:02p.	16 ☾ 1:01p.
16 ☾ 4:11a.	17 ☾ 6:02a.	18 ☾ 1:01p.	18 ☾ 6:54a.	19 ☾ 5:11a.	18 ☾ 4:04p.
18 ☾ 1:13p.	19 ☾ 6:23p.	21 ☾ 0:45a.	20 ☾ 4:14p.	21 ☾ 9:32a.	20 ☾ 6:19p.
21 ☾ 0:03a.	22 ☾ 7:05a.	23 ☾ 10:40a.	22 ☾ 11:21p.	23 ☾ 0:48p.	22 ☾ 8:59p.
23 ☾ 0:12p.	24 ☾ 7:03p.	25 ☾ 5:45p.	25 ☾ 4:10a.	25 ☾ 3:33p.	25 ☾ 0:39a.
26 ☾ 0:57a.	27 ☾ 4:39a.	27 ☾ 9:35p.	27 ☾ 6:53a.	27 ☾ 6:19p.	27 ☾ 5:29a.
28 ☾ 0:33p.	29 ☾ 10:34a.	29 ☾ 10:41p.	29 ☾ 8:16a.	29 ☾ 9:52p.	29 ☾ 11:47a.
30 ☾ 9:01p.	31 ☾ 0:42p.		31 ☾ 9:32a.		31 ☾ 8:08p.
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
● 6:3:09p.	● 4:10:13p.	● 3:5:21a.	● 2:1:42p.	● 1:0:02a.	● 8:7:57a.
☾ 13:5:30a.	☾ 11:1:40p.	☾ 10:1:05a.	☾ 9:4:10p.	☾ 16:0:31p.	☾ 16:3:11a.
☾ 20:8:31p.	☾ 19:11:32a.	☾ 18:3:43a.	☾ 17:8:23p.	☾ 23:3:22p.	☾ 22:11:12p.
☾ 29:0:11a.	☾ 27:0:46p.	☾ 25:11:07p.	☾ 25:7:41a.	☾ 30:0:44p.	☾ 30:3:44a.

SATEX VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED PRICES

Garden and flower seed varieties listed on these pages are priced in small quantities and are postpaid. Prices on larger quantities will be quoted on request. Some varieties listed in this catalog may not be available at the time order is received—in this case we will substitute variety closely resembling that one ordered.

BEANS	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Baby Potato Lima			\$0.50
Bountiful			.45
Burpee Stringless Green Pod			.40
Carolina or Sieva Pole			
Lima			.45
Florida Pole Butter Lima			.45
Fordhook No. 242 Lima			.55
Giant Stringless Green Pod			.40
Golden Wax			.50
Henderson Bush Lima			.50
Jackson Wonder Bush Lima			.50
Kentucky Wonder			.50
Longgreen			.50
New Stringless Green Pod			.50
Pencil Pod Wax			.50
Stringless Black Crease-back			.50
Stringless Black Valentine			.45

BEETS			
Crosby Egyptian	\$0.15	\$0.45	1.35
Detroit Dark Red	.15	.45	1.35
Early Blood Turnip	.15	.45	1.35
Early Eclipse No. 703	.15	.45	1.35
Ferry Crosby	.20	.60	1.75
Mammoth Long Red			
(Stock)	.10	.30	.90
Giant Half Sugar (Stock)	.10	.30	.90

BROCCOLI			
Calabrese Green Sprouting	.35	1.00	3.00

CABBAGE			
All Head Early	.30	.90	2.75
Charleston Wakefield	.30	.85	2.50
Copenhagen Market	.30	.90	2.75
Savoy Chieftain	.45	1.35	4.00
Glory of Enkhuizen	.30	.90	2.75
Early Jersey Wakefield	.30	.85	2.50
Mammoth Red Rock	.45	1.35	4.00
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	.30	.85	2.50
Volga or Russian	.45	1.35	4.00
Wong Bok	.15	.50	1.50

CARROTS			
Chantenay	.20	.60	1.75
Danvers Half Long	.20	.60	1.75
Imperator	.20	.60	1.75
Nantes Half Long	.30	.85	2.50
Oxheart	.20	.60	1.75

CAULIFLOWER			
Early Snowball	2.00	6.00	17.50
Early Dwarf Erfurter	2.50	8.00	24.00
White Wonder	2.25	6.75	20.00

CELERY			
Golden Self Blanching	1.00	3.00	9.00

COLLARDS			
Southern or Georgia	.10	.30	.90

SWEET CORN			
Country Gentleman			.45
Early Adams			.35

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Golden Bantam			.45
Golden Cross Bantam			.70
Honey June			.45
Ioana			.70
Stowells Evergreen			.45
Truckers Favorite			.35

CUCUMBER			
A & C	.25	.75	2.25
Chicago Pickling	.20	.65	2.00
Colorado	.25	.75	2.25
Early Fortune	.20	.65	2.00
Improved Long Green	.25	.75	2.25
Stays Green	.20	.65	2.00
Straight 8	.25	.75	2.25

DILL			
Mammoth Long Island	.15	.45	1.35

EGG PLANT			
Black Beauty	.65	2.00	6.00
Fort Myers Market	.65	2.00	6.00
Improved Large Purple	.65	2.00	6.00

ENDIVE			
Green Curled	.15	.50	1.50
White Curled	.15	.50	1.50

KALE			
Dwarf Curled Scotch	.15	.50	1.50

KOHL RABI			
Early White Vienna	.35	1.00	3.00

LETTUCE			
Bibb	.25	.75	2.25
Big Boston	.20	.65	2.00
Chicken	.20	.65	2.00
Great Lakes	.60	1.75	5.25
Hanson	.20	.65	2.00
Iceberg	.25	.75	2.25
Imperial No. 44	.35	1.00	3.00
Imperial No. 847	.35	1.00	3.00
New York No. 12	.35	1.00	3.00
Oakleaf	.35	1.00	3.00
Paris Cos	.20	.65	2.00
Prize Head	.20	.65	2.00

MUSKMELON			
Hale's Best No. 36	.20	.65	2.00
Golden Beauty Casaba	.25	.75	2.25
Honey Dew	.20	.65	2.00
Honey Rock	.20	.65	2.00
Imperial No. 45	.20	.65	2.00
Rocky Ford	.20	.65	2.00
Superfecto	.20	.65	2.00
Texas No. 1 Resistant	.25	.75	2.25
Texas No. 1 Resistant (Certified)	.35	1.00	3.00

MUSTARD			
Chinese Smooth Leaf	.10	.30	.90
Florida Broad Leaf	.10	.30	.90
Southern Giant Curled	.10	.30	.90
Tendergreen	.10	.30	.90

OKRA			
Clemson Spineless	.10	.30	.90
Perkins Mammoth	.10	.30	.90
La. Green Velvet	.10	.30	.90
White Velvet	.10	.30	.90

ONIONS			
Crystal White Wax	.40	1.20	3.50
Yellow Bermuda	.40	1.20	3.50
White Sweet Spanish	.55	1.65	5.00

PARSLEY	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Champion Moss Curled	.15	.40	1.25
Plain or Single	.15	.40	1.25

PARSNIP			
Hollow Crown	.10	.30	.90

PEAS			
Alaska			.30
Bliss Everbearing			.40
First & Best			.35
Little Marvel			.40
Thomas Laxton			.40
White Marrowfat			.35

PEPPER			
California Wonder	.65	2.00	6.00
Long Red Cayenne	.50	1.50	4.50
Green Mexican Pickling	1.00	3.00	9.00
Oakview Wonder	.65	2.00	6.00
Pimento	.65	2.00	6.00
Red Chili	.50	1.50	4.50
Worldbeater	.65	2.00	6.00

PUMPKIN			
Green Striped Cushaw	.15	.45	1.35
Japanese Pie	.15	.50	1.50
Kentucky Field	.15	.40	1.25
Large Cheese	.15	.50	1.50
Small Sugar	.15	.50	1.50

RADISH			
Long Black Spanish	.10	.30	.90
Crimson Giant	.10	.30	.90
French Breakfast	.10	.30	.90
Long Scarlet Short Top	.10	.30	.90
Long White Icicle	.10	.30	.90
Scarlet China Winter	.15	.40	1.20
Early Scarlet Globe	.10	.30	.90
Sparkler White Tip	.10	.30	.90
Chartier or Shepard	.10	.30	.90

RUTABAGA			
Improved American Purple Top	.10	.30	.90

SALSIFY			
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.50	1.50	4.50

SPINACH			
Bloodsdales Savoy	.10	.25	.75
Viroflay	.10	.25	.75
Nobel Giant	.10	.25	.75

SQUASH			
Cocozelle	.15	.50	1.50
Prolific Straight Neck	.15	.50	1.50
Early White Bush Scallop	.15	.50	1.50
Golden Hubbard	.15	.50	1.50
Grey Zucchini	.15	.50	1.50
Benning's Green Tint Bush	.15	.50	1.50
Improved Hubbard	.15	.50	1.50
Mammoth White Bush	.15	.50	1.50
Table Queen	.20	.60	1.75
Yellow Summer Crook-neck	.15	.50	1.50

SWISS CHARD			
Fordhook Giant	.15	.40	1.25
Large White Ribbed	.15	.40	1.25

TOMATO			
Break-O-Day	.75	2.20	6.50
Earliana	.85	2.50	7.50

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Dwarf Champion	1.00	3.00	9.00
Grothen Globe .....	.80	2.35	7.00
Gulf State Market .....	.85	2.50	7.50
John Baer .....	.60	1.75	5.25
June Pink .....	.85	2.50	7.50
Marglobe "A" .....	.50	1.50	4.50
Marglobe "Certified" .....	.55	1.65	5.00
McGee .....	.85	2.50	7.50
New Stone .....	.45	1.35	4.00
Ponderosa	1.00	3.00	9.00
Pritchard "Certified" .....	.75	2.20	6.50
Pearson—Improved	1.35	4.00	12.00
Red Plum .....	.85	2.50	
Rutgers "A" .....	.50	1.50	4.50

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Rutgers "Certified" .....	.65	2.00	6.00
Stokesdale "Certified" .....	.75	2.20	6.50
Yellow Pear .....	.85	2.50	
Yellow Plum .....	.85	2.50	

TURNIP

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Cowhorn .....	.10	.30	.90
Pomeranian White Globe .....	.10	.30	.90
Purple Top Strap Leaf .....	.10	.30	.90
Purple Top White Globe .....	.15	.40	1.20
Shogoin .....	.10	.30	.90
White Egg .....	.10	.30	.90
Yellow Aberdeen .....	.10	.30	.90

WATER MELON	Oz.	1/4 Oz.	Oz.	lb.
Black Diamond .....	.25	.75		2.25
Citron .....	.15	.50		1.50
Cletex .....	.20	.60		1.75
Dixie Queen .....	.25	.75		2.25
Florida Giant .....	.25	.75		2.25
Florida Giant Certified .....	.35	1.00		3.00
Golden Honey .....	.15	.50		1.50
Irish Grey .....	.15	.50		1.50
Kleckley Sweet .....	.15	.50		1.50
Stone Mountain .....	.15	.50		1.50
Tom Watson .....	.15	.50		1.50
Wonder .....	.15	.50		1.50

FLOWER SEED PRICES

AGERATUM	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
Dwarf Blue Perfection	\$0.50	\$1.80

ALYSSUM		
Mixed Dwarf .....	.15	.40
Violet Queen .....	.30	1.00
Little Gem .....	.25	.70

ASTER		
Queen of Market Mixed .....	.30	1.00
Queen of Market Straight Colors .....	.35	1.10
Rainbow Mixture .....	.25	.70

BALSAM		
Bush Double	1.00	3.00
Other varieties .....	.25	.75

BLUEBONNET		
Lupin Texebsis .....		.20

CALENDULA		
Balls Gold & Chrysantha .....	.20	.60
Campfire .....	.25	.75
Mixed .....	.15	.50

CANDYTUFT		
Giant White Hyacinth .....	.25	.75
Umballata Straight Colors .....	.15	.45
Umballata Mixed .....	.15	.40

CARNATION		
Chabaud's Straight Colors	1.25	3.75
Chabaud's Mixed Colors	1.00	3.00

CASTOR BEANS		
Ricinus Mixed .....		.20

COCKSCOMB		
Dwarf Giant Empress .....	.50	1.50
Plumosa .....	.30	.85
Mixed .....	.35	1.00

COLEUS		
Large Leaved Mixed	3.00	

COLUMBINE		
Mrs. Scott Elliott strain	1.50	

CORNFLOWER		
Mixed Colors .....	.15	.40
Straight Colors .....	.15	.45
Jubilee Gem .....	.35	1.00

COSMOS		
Sensation .....	.20	.60
Dazzler .....	.25	.75
Double Crested .....	.75	2.25

DAHLIA		
Dwarf Hybrids Mixed	1.00	3.00

DELPHINIUM	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
Pacific Giants Mixed	2.50	
Cambridge Blue .....	.60	1.75
Liberty Larkspur .....	.35	1.00

GODETIA		
Duke of York .....	.45	1.35
Sybil Sherwood .....	.65	2.00
Mixed .....	.25	.75

GOURDS		
Small varieties mixed .....		.30

GYPSOPHILA		
Convent Garden .....		.30
Elegans Crimson .....	.15	.45

HOLLYHOCK		
Chater's Double Mixed .....	.60	1.75

LARKSPUR		
Mixed colors .....	.25	.75
Straight colors .....	.30	.90

MARIGOLD		
All Double Mixed .....	.50	1.50
All Double Orange or Lemon .....	.60	1.75
Sunset Giants .....	.45	1.35
Guinea Gold .....	.25	.75
Double Spry .....	.30	1.00
Harmony Hybrids .....	.15	.50
Pot-O-Gold .....	.25	.75
Yellow Supreme .....	.30	.90

MORNING GLORY		
Cornell .....	.45	1.35
Heavenly Blue .....	.20	.60
Pearly Gates .....	.35	1.05
Scarlet O'Hara .....	.25	.75
Imperial Mixed .....	.20	.60

NASTURTIIUM		
All varieties .....		.30

PANSY		
Giant Trimardeau Mixed	1.65	
Swiss Giants Mixed	4.00	
Maple Leaf Giants	2.75	

PETUNIA		
Hybrida Mixed .....	.75	2.25
Hybrida Straight Colors .....	.85	2.50
Little Giants Ruffled Mixed	10.00	
Theodosia	14.00	

PHLOX		
Drummond Mixed .....	.75	2.25
Art Shades—Straight colors	1.20	3.50

PINKS		
Chinensis Double Mixed .....	.25	.75
Heddensis Westwood Beauty .....	.50	1.50
Sweet Wivelsfield .....	.25	.75

POPPY	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
California Brilliant Mixed .....	.15	.45
Shirley Single Mixed .....	.20	.60
Shirley Double Begonia Mixed .....	.20	.60
Iceland, Sunbeam Hybrids .....	.75	2.25

PORTULACA		
Double Choice Mixed	1.25	3.75

SALVIA		
Splendens	2.00	6.00

SCABIOSA		
Imperial Mixed .....	.25	.75
Imperial Blue Moon .....	.30	.90

SNAPDRAGON		
Rust Proof Mixed	1.00	3.00
Rust Proof Straight Colors	1.20	3.50

STOCKS		
Dwarf Ten Weeks Mixed .....	.45	1.35
Early Branching Nice Mixed .....	.60	1.75
Improved Column Choice Mixed	3.00	

SWEET PEAS		
Early Flowering Mixed .....		.35
Early Flowering Straight Colors .....		.45
Cuthbertson Mixed .....		.60
Cuthbertson Straight Colors .....		.65
Late Flowering Mixed .....		.20

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS		
Mixed .....	.40	1.20

SWEET WILLIAM		
Double Choice Mixed .....	.45	1.35
Giant Single White .....	.50	1.60

VERBENA		
Choice Mixed Hybrida .....	.65	2.00
Hybrida Straight Colors .....	.75	2.25

VINCA		
All varieties .....	.85	2.50

VIOLA		
Formula Mixture	2.00	6.00

ZINNIA		
California Giants—All Colors and Mixed .....	.25	.75
Dahlia Flowered—All Colors and Mixed .....	.25	.75
Fantasy—All Colors and Mixed .....	.25	.75
Elegans—All Colors and Mixed .....	.25	.70
Tom Thumb Mixture .....	.35	1.00
Linearis .....	.55	1.65
Howard's Giant Crested Mixed .....	.65	2.00
Super Crown-O-Gold Mixed .....	.50	1.50

BULBS AND TUBERS

AMARYLLIS

GIANT AMERICAN HYBRIDS—(Available until March.) Huge flowers of the desirable flat type. Wide range of colors and variations of stripes. Large 2½ to 3 inch bulbs (mixed colors only). **75c each.**

AMARYLLIS SEED—A collection of exquisite Royal Dutch Hybrids in pure self colors for propagating purposes only. We have none of these bulbs to sell, for they are valued at 15 to 25 dollars each, but we offer hand pollinated seeds, for May and June delivery only, in the following colors—Pure White, Pure Orange, Pure Orange-Red, Pure Scarlet, Pure Salmon, and Pure Dark Red. **Any of these separate colors at 10c per seed or \$1.00 per dozen seeds.**

AMARYLLIS SEEDLINGS—From the above Royal Dutch Hybrids (excepting white) planted in the Summer of 1947, and should bloom in another year. **35c each or 3 for \$1.00.**

BEGONIAS

DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED—Presents a cool, moist, shaded location and a slightly acid soil. Immense camellia-type blossoms available in the following colors—Scarlet, Pink, Dark Salmon, Yellow, Dark Red, White, and Copper. Jumbo Bulbs, 2" and up—**50c each.**

CALADIUMS

FANCY LEAVED—The most showy, fascinating, and beautiful of all bright-colored foliate plants. Of the easiest culture, but must have a shaded, moist location when grown outdoors. **All No. 1**

Bulbs, 40c each, in the following varieties—

Candidum—Snow-white with green veins and narrow green border.

Hortilania—Shining crimson with bluish tints. Best red.

John Peed—Metallic red center on moss-green ground.

Lord Derby—Transparent rose with dark green ribs and edge.

Mrs. W. B. Haldeman—Bright pink with narrow green border.

Poecile Anglais—Dwarf, deep crimson bordered metallic green.

CANNAS

The popular trend toward the dwarf, compact types of Cannas has led us to discontinue the tall, rank growing varieties.

Equally well suited for bedding, borders, hedges, or interspersed with shrubs.

Apricot—Immense trusses of rosy-apricot color. **No. 1 Bulbs 30c each.**

President—Beautiful shade of glowing red. **No. 1 Bulbs 30c each.**

3 NEW DWARF CANNAS

The following three new dwarf Cannas have just been released by the hybridizer, and we believe we are the first to offer them.

Sunshine—Glowing primrose yellow with rose center. **No. 1 Bulbs 60c each.**

Rose Glow—Brilliant rose with golden cast. **No. 1 Bulbs 60c each.**

Sunset—Amber gold flushed with soft peach. **No. 1 Bulbs 60c each.**

Special Offer—Two each of the above new varieties for the price of five, **6 Bulbs in all for \$3.00.**

DAHLIAS

DECORATIVE (LARGE) VARIETIES

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner—Rosy lilac.

The Commodore—Huge canary yellow.

Clara Carder—Large cyclamen pink.

Hunt's Velvet Wonder—Royal Purple.

Jane Cowl—Bronzy-buff and salmon.

Jersey's Beacon—Scarlet and buff.

Kemp's White Wonder—Shaggy blooms.

Mrs. Geo. LeBoutillier—Carmine red.

Sanhican's Princess—Salmon pink.

Prices—First quality, individually wrapped, labeled and guaranteed on replacement basis. **30c each or, Special Offer, one each of decorative varieties (nine tubers in all) for \$2.25 (value \$2.70).**

POMPON (SMALL) VARIETIES

Ellen—Lemon yellow tipped red.

Rosalie—White suffused with pansy purple.

Lemon Drop—Sparkling lemon yellow.

Pink Pearl—Soft flesh pink.

Snowclad—Pure snow-white.

Spy—Outstanding bright red.

Prices—Individually wrapped, labeled, and guaranteed. **30c each, or, Special Offer, one each of the Pompon varieties (six tubers in all) for \$1.25 (value \$1.80).**

GLADIOLI

Beacon—Salmon-red, cream throat. **No. 1 High-crowned bulbs, 85c per dozen.**

Blue Beauty—Immense spikes of violet-blue. **No. 1 High-crowned bulbs, \$1.00 per dozen.**

Dr. Bennett—Flowing scarlet. **No. 1 High-crowned bulbs, 90c per dozen.**

Picardy—Salmon pink. **High-crowned No. 1 bulbs, 90c per dozen.**

Rosa van Lima—Beautifully ruffled, clear, light rose pink. **No. 1 High-crowned bulbs, 85c per dozen.**

Myrna—Exhibition type of ruffled white. **High-crowned No. 1 bulbs, 90c dozen.**

Yellow Emperor—Best deep yellow. **No. 1 High-crowned bulbs, 90c per dozen.**

Purple Supreme—A new vigorous purple. **High-crowned No. 1 bulbs, \$1.10 per dozen.**
White Gold—Clear light cream colored. **No. 1 High-crowned bulbs, \$1.25 per dozen.**

Margaret Beaton—Large blossoms of white with a small red blotch in the throat. **No. 1 High-crowned bulbs, 85c per dozen.**

No. 1 Choice Mixed—Over 50 varieties, containing all the newer Glads as well as the popular standard sorts. All bulbs high-crowned, 1st size, **75c per dozen; \$5.50 per 100.**

QUANTITY DISCOUNT

100 of any of the above separate color Glads may be ordered for the price of seven dozen. This applies to 100 or more of one variety only.

FOUR NEW GLADIOLI

Burma—Huge ruffled old rose.

High Life—Light blue.

Mansoor—Deep wine red.

Uhu—Odd shade like the color of an Owl.

Prices—On the above four new Glads; **35c each, 3 for \$1.00. No quantity discount as the supply is very limited.**

GLOXINIAS

The tubers should be planted in a rich sandy loam containing generous amounts of leaf mold, rotted manure, or compost. The top of the tuber should be placed just level (or slightly higher) than the top of the soil. In watering, always place the pot in another receptacle and let the water be absorbed from below. **Large 2" Bulbs—Each 50c.**

Emperor Frederick—Scarlet, white band.

Emperor William—Deep violet, white band.

Roi Des Rouges—Deep crimson-red, ruffled edges.

Princess Elizabeth—Blue, white throat.

Prince Albert—Dark Violet.

Blanche De Meru—Deep rose, white throat.

Mont Blanc—Dazzling pure white.

LYCORIS (Pink Spider Lilly)

(July delivery)—Radiata. Planted in July and August, these beautiful flowers will appear in late September before ever producing foliage. Plant outdoors in a partial shade; or in pots, either with soil or in a bowl with gravel and water just as Narcissi are sometimes grown. Large blooming size bulbs. **Prices: 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$8.00 per 100.**

TIGRIDIA

"CALIFLORA" HYBRIDS, commonly called Mexican Shell Flower. Plant 2 inches deep in sandy loam, 4 to 6 inches apart in shade or partial shade. Largest size bulbs, 1 in.-up in diameter: **10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.**

TUBEROSES

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING—The most beautiful Tuberose that was ever brought to our attention; it begins to produce its fragrant flowers in June and blooms continually until frost. In the southern part of the State the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter. **Doz. 50c; 100, \$3.50, postpaid.**



DAHLIA,
Formal Decorative



DAHLIA,
Miniatures



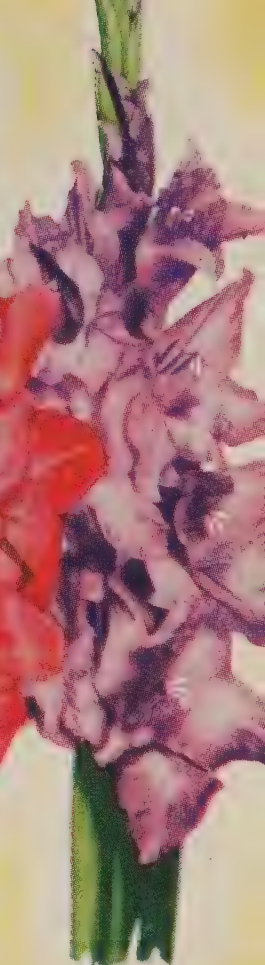
Picardy



Golden Dream



Dream O'Beauty



King Arthur

GLADIOLUS

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

For better blooms from bulbs

GLADIOLUS

Perhaps the most useful of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. When used in this way, need no care other than that given the other garden flowers. Do not use extra fertilizer; too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first (if sound bulbs are on hand that late). Before planting, treat bulbs for thrips (ask for information). In light soil, plant 5" to 6" deep. This will help support the flower spike which might otherwise fall over. In heavy soil, 4" deep is correct. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced, but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, though for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be enough room to allow.

Regular spraying to control thrips is essential wherever this insect pest has been seen. If your flowers failed to develop properly last year, and if the leaves had greyish tan patches on them, this means you had thrips, and will have them again unless you treat. D.D.T. has proved a perfect control for this pest.

DAHLIAS

Perhaps our most spectacular fall flower, the Dahlia should not be planted too early, as the flowers will not do well in warm weather. Do not, however, keep tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorus. If you apply the 25 to 30 lbs. of mixed fertilizers recommended for general use before planting, then additional feeding of potash and phosphorus will still be needed to produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better bloom.

Leaf hoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking juice from the leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with D.D.T. Mulching with straw, excelsior or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack—they hold in too much moisture.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70°. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Ele-

phant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they will rot.

TUBEROSE

This warm-weather bulb should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

CANNAS

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. Plant when the apple blossoms appear, in rich soil. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. They will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world

AGERATUM (a)—Culture I.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf, only 6" high. Deep blue. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Perfection—Deep amethyst-blue. Ht. 9".

Midget Blue—1940 All-America. Azure blue. Ht. 2-3". Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a)—Culture II; (hp) Culture VI.

Carpet of Snow (a)—White flowers, spreading plants, Ht. 3".

Lilac Queen (a)—Lavender-lilac flowers. Plant 6" high.

Violet Queen (a)—Deep violet, sweet scented. Pkt. 15c.

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust (hp))—Golden-yellow. Pkt. 15c.

ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a)—Culture I. Sprays of Indigo-blue flowers; Plant 20-24" high.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) (a)—Culture I.

Large Flowered, Half-Dwarf—Heavy spikes. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Giant—Spikes 2 to 3 ft., upper part thickly studded with immense blooms. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Super-Majestic, Rust-Resistant—Large, broad individual florets, 10 to 20 spikes in bloom at once. All colors. Pkt. 20c.

Tetra—New! Largest flowered of all Snaps. Many distinctly ruffled. Rust-resistant. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred (hp) (s)—Culture VI. Extremely large flowers, wide range of pastel colors. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS (Rock Cress) (hp)—Culture VI. Showy dwarf, spreading plants, Ht. 8-10". Cut flowers last long time. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy), Grandis (a)—Culture I or II. Pure white blooms, bluish center, gold band. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA (Thrift) (hp)—Culture VI. Rock-garden plant, evergreen leaves; rose and white flowerheads. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER (a)—Culture I.

American Branching—3½ to 4-in. double blooms. All colors.

California Giant Improved—5-in. double flowers, with long curled petals, stems 1½ to 2 ft. Branching. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Crego, Wilt-Resistant—Flowers 4 to 5-in. double; petals curled and twisted. Long stems. Branching. Pkt. 15c.

Navy Blue, Giant Crego—All-America. Large 4-in. double flowers, deep purple blue. Extra early. Pkt. 15c.

El Monte—Largest of all asters. Deep crimson blooms with daintily interlaced plume-like petals. Quite early. Pkt. 20c.

Los Angeles—Super-giant flowers, pure shell pink; curling, interlaced petals, giving feathery effect. Pkt. 20c.

Pompon Asters—Small round pompons with short, broad outer petals; center petals quilled. Ht. 15". All colors. Pkt. 20c.

Queen of the Market, Wilt-Resistant—First to bloom. Round, double, 3-in. flowers; long stems. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Sunshine—Huge flowers, single row of outer petals with contrasting yellow, quill-like center. All colors. Pkt. 20c.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

(a)—Annual

(hp)—Hardy Perennial

(b)—Biennial

(s)—Suited to semi-shade

Information on how to grow is indicated by the Culture Number. Refer to Page 33 for complete data.

The initials "A-A" indicate winners of the All-America Awards.

AUBRIETIA (False or Purple Rock-Cress) (hp)

(s)—Culture VI. Dwarf creeping plant; flowers form cataract of color. Silver green foliage. Pkt. 15c.

BABY BLUE EYES—See Nemophila.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (Centaurea) (a) (s)

—Culture II or IV.

Blue Boy—Rich deep blue, fully double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—All-America. Dwarf plants, completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Double flowers, lovely deep pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Bright vivid crimson, fully double. Pkt. 15c.

Snowman—Best white variety. Fully double. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

BLANKET FLOWER—See Gaillardia.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (a) — Culture

III. Rapid growing vine. White 4 petaled flowers, succeeded by small balloon-like seed-pods.

BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) (s) — Culture II.

Double, Camelia-like flowers; symmetrical bushy plants.

BELLIS PERENNIS—See Daisy, English.

BLUE LACE FLOWER—See Didiscus.

BRACHYCOME—See Daisy, Swan River.

BURNING BUSH—See Kochia.

BUTTERFLY-FLOWER—See Schizanthus.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) (a)—Culture II or IV.

Orange King—Glowing orange color. Outer petals slightly imbricated while centers are incurved. Ht. 18".

Orange Shaggy—All-America. Deep orange with lighter center. Long fringed overlapping petals, like a Chrysanthemum.

Sunshine—Buttercup yellow, large double flowers. Petals broad and drooping. Free from Calendula odor.

Mixed—

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed) (a)—Culture II or IV.

Golden Crown—All-America. Rich yellow, maroon center.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed Colors—Many prettily marked.

Tall Mixed—

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (b) — Culture VIII.

Single, Mixed Colors—Pyramidal plants, 2 to 3 ft. tall covered with large bell-like blooms.

Double, Mixed Colors—Double blooms in white and shades of blue and rose, that completely cover plant.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (a) (s)—Culture III.

White Hyacinth—Plants much branched. each branch a massive thick hyacinth-like spike of pure white. Ht. 1 ft.

Umbellata, Mixed Colors—Umbrella-shaped flower heads on dwarf bushy plants. Very showy. Ht. 1 ft.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (a) — Culture II. Attractive, rapid growing vine, with fern-like lacinated foliage, covered with cardinal-red flowers all summer. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION, Chabaud's Giant (a)—Culture I or VIII. Double, extra large, clove-scented flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Special

20 % DISCOUNT

on flower seeds

Here's an easy way to save money on flower seeds. Just list enough varieties to make up an order for \$2.00 or more, and you may deduct 20% from our regular prices.

Thus two dollars' worth of flower seeds will cost only \$1.60; three dollars' worth only \$2.40, etc. So, why not save time, trouble and money by sending us your money now?

All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Gardening . . . the answer to a fundamental need

Too Much Work?

To those who have never known the pleasures of gardening and growing flowers, this glorious activity may seem like hard work. Yet those who predicted that people were lazy and would quit growing plants as soon as the wartime food emergency was over have been amazed at the enthusiasm with which millions of Americans have kept right on growing things. That, of course, didn't surprise those who have always gardened because they know that no other single occupation of man gives as much pleasure to so many people. Folks keep on gardening simply because it's fun.

Or perhaps "fun" is too small a word to use in describing the satisfaction that comes from gardening. Maybe the better way to describe that satisfaction is to tell about the father who said, not so long ago, "Regardless of what the food situation may be, you can be sure I'll keep on gardening. It's the only recreation I've found that the whole family can enjoy together. We have two boys and two girls who never could agree on a common family activity. Now all of us work together in the garden and enjoy it. I'm certain that gardening has brought us closer together as a family."

Yet while gardening is an activity in which the entire family can take part, it is just as much one which needs no company to enjoy.

There is no need to find a course or playing field, or to travel miles to engage in gardening. And millions of Americans find that they don't need a long uninterrupted week end to do a good job of growing things: they manage to fit in their gardening between other tasks and pleasures.

A Fundamental Need

Perhaps the downright satisfaction and pleasure we get out of gardening is evidence that we all need some contact with the soil: that such a contact satisfies some fundamental want in man.

At the same time, there is no reason why we should work any harder than is necessary. Gardening can be hard, or it can be easy. Here is a trick that will help lighten the work for you:

Mulching vs. Cultivation

Sometimes half-truths are as good as whole ones. The furor created by the book, "Ploughman's Folly," which advocated a trash mulch at the surface made sense as far as the mulch was concerned. By plowing or digging in the conventional way and then mulching, the home gardener can take advantage of good soil preparation, plus the

very real saving in labor that comes from using a mulch.

With the right mulch, there is no need to weed, no need to stir the soil, and once that mulch is applied, the need for watering (at least in normal seasons) is all but over. This should save hours of valuable time.

How to Mulch

A mulch is merely a covering of some material which won't support weed growth, and which is porous enough to trap air. This porous quality is important because it keeps down the loss of moisture from the soil and also keeps the heat of the sun from penetrating deeply and hurting root growth.

A perfect mulch is well-rotted, old manure. Never use fresh manure for a mulch because it will ferment and rot, and some of the gases released in this process can damage plants. But when well-rotted, manure not only keeps down weeds and saves moisture, but can be worked into the soil after the growing season is over.

If grass clippings are allowed to lie on the lawn for a day or two to cure, they can be applied in thin layers, and gradually built up to form a thick mulch. If not dried, they may ferment and cause trouble.

Peat moss, if moist when applied, and if kept moistened, makes a perfect mulch. But since it may suck water away from the plants unless already moist, it must never be applied bone dry, nor should it be allowed to dry out. It is clean, weed-free and a good insulator.

Buckwheat hulls, rice hulls, ground corn cobs and clean straw are other materials that are satisfactory.

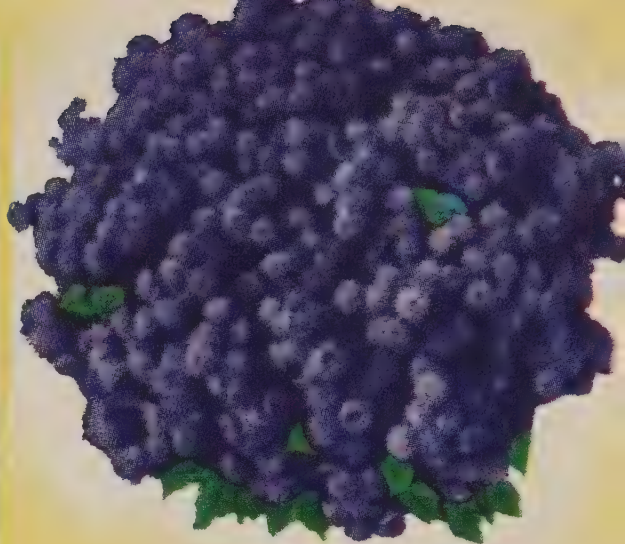
When to Mulch

Most gardeners wait too long to mulch. The soil should be moist, but not wringing wet. If spring rains have made the ground soggy, wait until you can cultivate without packing, and then apply. If the ground is dry, soak the soil thoroughly before mulching.

Mulching and Watering

Always keep in mind that a mulch does not add any water to the soil, nor does it prevent the loss of water through the leaves of the plant. If rains heavy enough to penetrate the mulch do not fall, then you will have to water. This can be done by removing the nozzle from the hose and allowing it to flow out on top of the mulch. If the mulch is thick enough, there should be no washing of the soil.

Clean straw used as a mulch under tomatoes will keep the fruit clean, and in addition will save the labor of staking.



AGERATUM,
Midget Blue



ESCHSCHOLTZIA,
California Poppy



COSMOS,
Radiance



IPOMEA,
Heavenly Blue



CHRYSANthemum
Painted Daisy



DELPHINIUM
Pacific Giant

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (a) — Culture III or VII. Giant, strong growing plant, with ornamental foliage. These plants drive away moles from garden.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)—Culture I or III.

Shades of Red—Crested flowerheads. Very showy.

Feathered, All Colors—Brilliant silky plumed.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Buttons.

CHRYSANthemum, Single (Painted Daisy), Mixed (a)—Culture II or IV. Well-branched plants, with 3" flowers, all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider crimson ring, followed by dominant color.

CLARKIA (a) (s)—Culture IV. Great spikes of double and semi-double flowers set along stem; dainty colors.

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a) (s)—Culture II or IV. All-America. Huge heads of true pink; turn white before falling. Airy foliage, branched plants. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells or Cup-and-Saucer Vine) (a)—Culture II. Rapid growing vine, bell-shaped green flowers which change to rosy purple.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CORAL BELLS—See Heuchera.

COREOPSIS, Double Sunburst (hp) (s)—Culture VI. Double flowers, 1½ to 2-in. across. Keep a long time.

CORN FLOWER—See Bachelor's Buttons.

COSMOS (a)—Culture II or IV.

Dazzler—All-America. Deep crimson maroon flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad, fluted petals. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—Single golden orange flowers.

Orange Ruffles—Same color as Orange Flare, but with extra row of petals. Early flowering. Pkt. 25c.

Radiance—NEW! Winner of highest award in 1948 All-America trials. The first bi-color Cosmos ever to be developed. Striking deep rose petals overlaid with large well-defined zone of rich crimson. Pkt. 50c.

Sensation, Mixed—Very large single flowers, up to 5 in. across. All-America. Earliest blooming. Pkt. 15c.

Yellow Glare—All-America. Single, 2 to 2½-in. flowers in great masses. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not), Firmament (a)—Culture II. Dwarf bushy plants, bright blue flower. All-America Winner. Easy to grow. Pkt. 15c.

CYPRESS VINE (Star Glory) (a) — Culture II. Graceful twining vine with fernlike foliage and star shaped blossoms. Soak seeds in warm water before sowing.

DAHLIA, Unwin's Ideal Bedding (a)—Culture I or II. Miniature double and semi-double flowers, nearly all twisted. Many colors. Dwarf bushy plants. Pkt. 20c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DAISY, ENGLISH (Bellis Perennis) (hp)—Culture VI. Huge double flowers, the "daisy" of literature. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER (Brachycome) (a) — Culture II. Dwarf plants, covered with dainty flowers, like small Cineraria. Many colors.

All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur) (hp)—Culture VI.

Belladonna—Large single flowers, lovely turquoise-blue, loosely arranged on tall slender spikes. Pkt. 20c.

Bellamosum—Single flowers, deep gentian blue, loosely placed on graceful, strong spikes. 3 to 4 ft. tall. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Pacific Hybrids—Extremely large flowers, symmetrically spaced on thin woody stems, almost 100% double. Comparatively mildew resistant. Mixed colors, or Shades of Blue, Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Pinks), Double and Single Mixed (a)—Culture I or VIII. Brilliantly colored, sweet-scented flowers for beds, borders, rock gardens.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—See Sweet William.

DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower) (a) —Culture I or II. Clusters of lavender-blue flowers, like tiny parasols.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) (a) (s)—Culture III. Large silky single flowers; many colors.

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (a)—Culture II. A special mixture of flowers that can be dried for winter bouquets—Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Everlasting, Helichrysum, Clover Strawflower.

FLOWERING FLAX—See Linum.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Mirabilis) (a)—Culture III. Popular old-fashioned plants, with blossoms that open in mid-afternoon. Red, rose, yellow, white, lilac.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) (s)—Culture VIII. Long spikes with large thimble-like flowers all drooping toward one side; beautifully spotted. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) (a)—Culture II; (hp) Culture VI.

Single, Mixed (a)—Gorgeously colors, daisy-like flowers.

Double, Mixed (a)—Fine annual for cut flowers.

Perennial Monarch Mixed (hp)—Giant flowers, varied colors.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.

GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers.

GOMPHRENA EVERLASTING—See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (Satin Flower), Double, Mixed (a) (s)—Culture I or II. Bushy plants with masses of double Azalea-like flowers. Many shades of rose, pink, white, blue.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a) — Culture III. Large foliaged vine. Ripened fruits are singularly shaped, many colored. When dried last for years.

GEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw (hp) — Culture VI. Large, double, fiery scarlet flowers on long stems. Pkt. 20c.



GYPSOPHILIA
Baby's Breath



COREOPSIS
Double Sunburst



ZINNIA, Black Ruby



MARIGOLD, Naughty Marietta



PETUNIA, Rose Marie



CLEOME, Pink Queen



PETUNIA, Cheerful



MARIGOLD, Flash

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Pinching Back Flower Plants

If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem. Sometimes a second pinch can be made, when these new shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size. Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as younger plants early in the season.

Removing Flowers

The gardener can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals and some perennials by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, and preventing the plant from going to seed. Delphiniums and Canterbury Bells will usually respond to this treatment by producing a second crop of flowers in fall.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

To have plenty of cut flowers without

disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Large Flowered and Double Petunias

These should never be direct seeded outdoors, but must be started indoors. Use a flat filled with seed-starting mixture. Press soil with a brick or flat piece of wood to firm it. Wet thoroughly. Then broadcast the seed on the surface of the soil. Cover entire flat with a pane of glass and then with a sheet of newspaper. Set in a warm, dark place at 75° to 85° until seed germinates. Then move to a sunny window. If flat dries out slightly before seed sprouts, water carefully with an atomizer. Transplant seedlings when second pair of leaves forms. Move into the garden after danger from frost is past.

D. D. T. and Aster Yellows

Though wilt resistant asters solved the wilt problem, Aster Yellows are still a menace. Now, with D.D.T., we can keep off the leaf hopper, the insect that carries the virus of Yellows to the Aster plant. Regular spraying or dusting with D.D.T. will leave a residue which will kill the leaf hopper when it lights on the plant and before it can stab the leaves and pass on the

Practical answers to every-day questions about home gardening

virus. So if your Asters have been disappointing lately, try again, using D.D.T.

Formula for Pansy Growing

Pansies are not annuals but near-hardy perennials that need special culture. Cold frames, with glass sash and mats for winter protection are essential. Soil should be rich: up to one-third of soil can be well-rotted manure or sifted compost. Sow seed in August. Protect frame with shades made by tacking muslin or cheese cloth over window screens. Thin plants to stand 4" x 4". After first frosts, cover with glass and mats, and allow to freeze slowly. Remove mats in early spring and allow sun to warm frame. Move plants into permanent position when in full bloom. Keep faded flowers picked: they will stop blooming if any seeds are allowed to form. Growing good Pansies from seed is the test of a real gardener.

Two Interesting House Plants

The Heavenly Blue Morning Glory makes an excellent house plant for winter flowering if grown in a sunny window. Start new plants in late August, using 6" pots (they make heavy root growth). They can be trained up strings on either side of the window. Lobelia plants can be lifted just before frost, cut back, potted and will flower indoors in late winter.



GODETIA



DIDISCUS

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath) (a)—Culture I; (hp) Culture VI.

Annual Gypsophila (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms used so much for mixing with other flowers. White or Pink.

Perennial White (hp)—Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect. Thrive in any soil.

HELIANTHUS, Sungold (Sunflower) (a)—Culture II. Large brilliant golden yellow double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HELIOTROPE, Mammoth Mixed (a)—Culture I or V. Everyone loves the fragrance of Heliotrope. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells) (hp)—Culture VI. Bright coral flowers on wiry stems. Charming for rock garden. Pkt. 25c.

HIBISCUS (Giant Mixed) (hp)—Culture VI. Showy shrub-like plants; enormous white, pink and red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM—See Everlasting Flowers.

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Eschscholtzia, Mexican Tulip Poppy or Santa Barbara Poppy) (a)—Culture III. Shrubby bushes with large cup-shaped flowers on stems 1 ft. long. Petals are broad and crinkled.

HOLLYHOCK, Double Mixed (hp)—Culture VI or VIII. Great spikes of double blooms. Long blooming season if faded flowers are picked. Hollyhock rust can be overcome by treating as a biennial. Pkt. 15c.

IBERIS—See Candytuft.

IPOMEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (a)—Culture III. Close, compact bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See Perennial Sweet Pea.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium) (a) (s)—Culture IV or II.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial—Deep Oxford blue, dbl. Pkt. 15c.

White King, Giant Imperial—Large dbl., pure white. Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—Lively light pink, large dbl. florets. Pkt. 15c.

Ruby—Glorious red double florets. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM (Flowering Flax) (a)—Culture III; (hp) Culture VI.

Scarlet Flax (a)—Glossy-red flowers, 1-in. or more across. While they last only one day, new blooms appear each morning.

Perenne Blue (hp)—Many light blue flowers all summer.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See Balloon Vine.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a) (s)—Culture I or V. Small, round, compact plants covered with deep blue flowers.

LUPINS, Russell's Choice Mixed (hp) (s)—Culture III or VII. All-America. Well-rounded thickly set spikes of extraordinary colors. Wonderful border flower. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLDS (a)—Culture I or II.

Burpee's Gold—Huge double flowers, sweet-scented. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—All-America. Short, quilled center petals, flat, deep orange guard petals. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Royal Scot—All America. Double, small mahogany blooms with gold stripe. Dwarf compact plants. Pkt. 15c.

Flash—Dwarf French. Single 1¾-in. flowers; varying yellow to red. All-America. Pkt. 25c.

Guinea Gold—Carnation flowered. Orange, flushed with gold.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Dbl. Hybrids—All-double 1¾-in. flowers. Combinations of yellow, orange, maroon. Pkt. 15c.

Melody—French Dwarf Harmony. All-America. Golden-orange 1¼-in. flowers. Plants 12-15" tall. Early. Pkt. 15c.

Naughty Marietta—New dwarf French single. Rich golden yellow, blotched maroon at base of petals. Pkt. 25c.

Spry—Extra dwarf dbl. French type; 2½-in. flowers with clear yellow center, mahogany-red guard petals. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—Dwarf dbl. French. All-America. Mound-shaped 6 to 8-in. plants covered with deep orange flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Giants—Largest of the Marigolds, blooms 5-in. and over. Quilled and incurved petals. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Glow—French Dwarf Double. Open deep scarlet and turn rich tangerine. Bushy plants, bloom in 10 wks. Pkt. 15c.

Yellow Pygmy—French Dwarf Double. Tiny 6" plants, above which are double, 1¼-in. lemon-yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Yellow Supreme—Carnation flowered. All-America. Creamy lemon yellow 3-in. blossoms. Sweet-scented.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant—All-America. Bright yellow 2½-in. flowers, Chrysanthemum-like form. Late. Pkt. 20c

MIGNONETTE (Reseda) (a)—Culture III. Quaint, old-fashioned blooms, highly prized for fragrance.

MIRABILIS—See Four O'Clocks.

MOON FLOWER (a)—Culture VII. Quick-growing vine, white 5-in. flowers that open in evening. Very fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea) (a)—Culture III, V or VII.

Heavenly Blue—Extremely large blue flowers.

Pearly Gates—All-America. Unusually large white flowers, luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet O'Hara—All-America. Rich wine-red or deep crimson blossoms about 4-inches across. Pkt. 20c.

Tall Mixed—

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

NASTURTIUM (a)—Culture III or V.

Dbl. Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Dwarf compact plants. Large double flowers on long stems. Many colors.

Golden Gleam—Semi-tall plants. Double and semi-double, fragrant gold blossoms.

Golden Globe—Giant double and semi-double, pure golden yellow blooms; dwarf plants. Pkt. 15c.

Mahogany Gem—Rich mahogany, the darkest Nasturtium. Dwarf.

Salmon Gleam—Tall double. Rich salmon.

Scarlet Gleam—Tall double. Fiery orange-scarlet.

Scarlet Globe—Dwarf. Double and semi-double. Pkt. 15c.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a)—Culture II. Spreading plant. 6" tall; many cup-shaped, sky blue flowers.

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco) (a) (s)—Culture I or II. Long tubed, petunia-like blooms with rich, spicy fragrance. Bushy plants, 30-36" tall.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

MARIGOLD GIGANTEA



All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

HOW TO GROW all flowers listed in this catalog

Behind the listing of every flower, you will find a number from I to VIII. These numbers refer to one of the following cultures, which give directions for growing every flower we list.

While growing flowers from seed is sometimes more difficult than vegetables, largely because we have so many different flowers, each with its special needs, the following eight different methods should cover the individual needs of any flower listed. In general, the same fundamentals apply as in growing vegetables: loose, well-drained soil to which has been added plenty of organic matter, fed by applying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of a good mixed fertilizer to every 100 square feet. However, when starting seedlings in flats or pots indoors, do not add fertilizer to the starting soil, since the seed contains all the food the young plant will require until it begins to form true leaves. Do add fertilizer to the soil in which plants are to flower.

One of the important problems in the home garden is to keep up a continued show of bloom. This calls for using several different types of annuals, such as those which must be planted very early (see Culture IV) and those which bloom later (Cultures I and II). If some of the cool-weather annuals in group IV are seeded in midsummer and kept well watered, they will grow slowly until the cooler days of fall start them into more active growth. These will produce late flowers. Also, quick-growing annuals from Culture II can be seeded at intervals for succession bloom during the summer.

One important factor in lengthening the flowering season of all annuals is to cut off all flowers as soon as they fade. Annuals complete their life cycle when seed is formed, and usually stop flowering as soon as this happens. By preventing seeding through the removal of faded flowers, the plant is kept growing and blooming.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and so must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the open garden. Some gardeners sow both ways so as to be sure to have continuous bloom.

For directions on starting seedlings in flats, see page 14 in vegetable section. Remember that flower seedlings are frequently more delicate than those of vegetables, so extra care in watering should be used. Never let the flats dry out. Shading the soil with a pane of glass covered with newspaper is important in the case of fine seed such as petunia, since these are easily injured by hot sunshine.

When seedlings show their second pair of true leaves, transplant $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to give the individual plants a chance to develop. Expose gradually to outdoor conditions and plant outside when danger from frost is past. When sown outdoors without transplanting, follow instructions under Culture II.

Culture II

These are the quicker growing annuals, which can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If they come up too thickly, the extra plants can be transplanted to another

location. If particularly early flowers of these are wanted, they can be started as directed under I.

Because flower seedlings are rather delicate, extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Spread about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of good general mixed fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. Next, apply all the organic matter such as peat or compost that you can spare, and dig in the fertilizer and organic matter. Rake surface to a fairly smooth seed bed and sow seeds at depths recommended in catalog listings. Water thoroughly with a fine spray and keep moist until seedlings form their first true leaves. When second true leaves have formed, any plants not needed in that particular location can be transplanted elsewhere.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well, and should be planted out-of-doors where they are to bloom. Seed as soon as danger from heavy frosts is over. Otherwise, culture is same as II. When seedlings are large enough to select the best ones, thin out. All of these can be handled as pot-grown seedlings as described under VII if early bloom is wanted. Do not try to handle as seedling transplants. When setting out from pots, disturb roots as little as possible.

Culture IV

These flowers are all unusually hardy annuals that can withstand heavy frosts. In fact, they are often sown in fall, just before the soil freezes for the winter, in which case they won't germinate until spring. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way in spring when time is precious.

If not fall-sown, they should be seeded as early in spring as the soil can be worked. Most of them make their growth early and do very little during the heat of summer. Often, by cutting off the faded flowers and feeding the plants lightly, they can be revived so as to bloom in fall.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful as winter flowering house plants. For garden use, handle according to II. For winter flowering inside, plant fairly late in the season, as old plants will not bloom well. As soon as seedlings have made their second pair of leaves, plant in $2\frac{1}{2}$ " pots (no larger) and keep shifting to larger pots, never more than two sizes larger with each shift, until they are in 6" pots. Annuals in pots should have five to six hours of direct sunshine if they are to flower indoors.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time during the year except for a short season in fall, when the young seedlings would not be mature enough when frost comes to survive. They can be seeded in cold frames before the ground thaws in spring and will grow when warmer weather comes. Most experienced gardeners, however, prefer to sow them in late spring after the heavy rush of work is over. A cold

frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter, peat or vermiculite. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant easier. Perennial seedlings are particularly weak growers and so need extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat, to prevent packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings can be transplanted into their permanent position. Or if more convenient, they can be left in the seedbed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year, and even those that do bloom will not throw typical flowers until the second year. Planting earlier does not increase the chances for first-year blooms, but if for any reason it is more convenient to start perennials earlier in the season, Culture I may be used. Delphinium seed is often started in late August to take advantage of cooler night temperatures, as this seed will not germinate when soil readings go above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These annuals need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors, but because they do not transplant readily, they must be started in pots and set out into permanent position without disturbing the roots. Otherwise culture is the same as I. The use of plant bands (boxes made of veneer or waterproof paper) which are filled with soil in which seeds are planted in the same way as in pots, allows you to set out these delicate seedlings without disturbing the roots. The band will soon rot and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden without transplanting.

One difficulty experienced by the home gardener without a greenhouse is that clay pots dry out too rapidly. This can be overcome by filling an ordinary seed flat with moist peat moss or vermiculite and plunging the pots into this. Be sure to keep the peat moist, since it will rob the soil in the pots of moisture if not enough water is applied.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials: that is, they make leafy growth the first year, but don't flower. The leafy growth of the first year stores food for blooming the following year. The flower spike or stem appears the second year, after which the plant dies.

This means that if a continuous show of bloom is wanted from biennials, a new planting must be made each year to replace those that bloom that year. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials, except that to allow the plant to store enough food for the next year's bloom, the seed should be sown as early in spring as the soil can be worked. See page 31 for special instructions for handling Pansies, biennials that are handled in a special way.



HOLLYHOCK, Double

ANTIRRHINUM, Tetra-Snapdragon



SCABIOSA, Blue Moon



ZINNIA, Will Rogers

SPECIAL NOTES ON FLOWER CULTURE

For simple cultural data on each of the flowers listed here, refer to the notes indicated by the letter after each.

Table with 2 columns: Flower Name and Letter. Includes Ageratum, Alyssum, Anchusa, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Arctotis, Aster, Bachelor's Button, Ballon Vine, Balsam, Blue Lc. Flower, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Castor Bean, Celosia, Chrysant'mum, Clarkia, Cleome, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Cynoglossum, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Everlas'g Flwr, Four O'Clock, Gaillardia.

Table with 2 columns: Flower Name and Letter. Includes Gaillardia, Geum, Godetia, Gourds, Ornmtl., Gypsophila, Helianthus, Hollyhock, Kochia, Larkspur, Linum (a), Linum (w.p.), Lobelia, Lupines, Lupins, Marigold, Mignonette, Moon Flower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Nicotiana, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Ic. Mxd., Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Shasta Daisy, Snow-on-the-Mountain, Statice, Stocks, Tithonia, Verbena, Zinnia.

A—These Do Well When Sown Where They Are to Bloom

These annuals can be started outdoors directly for blooming where sown, or can be transplanted if they come up too close together. A special outdoor seed bed can be used to start enough plants to fill an entire garden. Because of the small area that will be needed, a special soil, made up as recommended under "Transplanting," can be used in this bed. This method is convenient when tulips and other bulbs occupy the beds in early spring.

B—Do Not Transplant These

These annuals do not tolerate transplanting, and should be sown thinly where they are to bloom. Mixing seed with sand before sowing will help distribute them evenly and thinly. Thin to proper spacing if they come up too thickly.

C—Seed These Early—Or in Late Fall

The hardy annuals in this group can be sown outdoors as soon as the soil can be worked in spring. Or they can be seeded in fall, just before the soil freezes for the winter and will sprout long before the soil can be worked in spring. Because these early seedlings are usually through blooming by midsummer, be ready to replant the bed with other annuals for late bloom.

D—Seed Almost Any Time (But Shade the Seedlings)

Perennials (plants that live over from year to year) can be seeded at any time after the danger from frost is over up to early summer. They are best started in a cold frame with some provision for shading the bed. If no cold frame is available, grow them in flats placed under the shade of trees or shrubs, but light sunshine should filter through to them: perennial seedlings won't grow in full shade.

To shade cold frames from full sunlight, cover ordinary window screens with cheesecloth or muslin. After sowing, keep watering with a fine spray (they may need watering twice a day in midsummer heat) until seedlings are ready to transplant. If three pairs of leaves have formed at least a month before killing frost is expected, they can be moved into permanent position the same fall: otherwise carry over in the cold frame until spring. Many perennial seeds sprout slowly: if you have followed directions don't worry if they don't show up within a week or two.

E—Start These Indoors For Early Bloom

These will do well when sown directly in the garden and where late bloom is wanted, some of the packet should be planted in this way. For outdoor culture, see "A." However, for early bloom, some of the seed should be started indoors.

F—These Vines Need Special Treatment

This is for vines that don't transplant well, but need a long season to flower. All need rather high heat, so a warm spot (temperature between 75° to 85°) is necessary. However, watch out that high heat does not dry out seedlings.

Fill 3" pot with seed-starting mixture of soil. Press two seeds into each pot and water well, place in heat until seeds sprout. May be grown in a sunny window, even if cooler, once seedlings are up. As soon as vines begin to twine, provide a stake for support. When danger from late frost is over, knock plants out of pots, disturbing roots as little as possible and set where they are to grow.

If early bloom is not wanted, direct seed outdoors, but ground must be warm (wait until after late irises and lilacs have faded). Do not grow in rich soil as this promotes leafy growth at expense of flowers. If soil is rich, add gravel or old weathered coal ashes.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Easiest Annuals to Grow

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest *Calliopsis*, *Gaillardia*, *Marigold*, *Petunia*, annual *Phlox*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

Annuals for Fall Bloom

By midsummer, many spring-sown annuals have seen their best days. While *Petunias* can be cut back to force new bloom, others can be replaced by sowing new seed late in June among the old plants. Try *Calendula*, *Candytuft*, *Celosia*, *Eschscholtzia*, annual *Phlox*, *Sweet Alyssum*, and small flowered *Zinnias* for this purpose. These late-sown annuals will need extra watering to germinate and grow. The *Alyssum* and *Candytuft* often survive early frost and keep flowering along with the hardy Mums.

Annuals for Edging

Low growing annuals planted at the edge of a garden make it look neat and finished. The best plants for this purpose are *Sweet Alyssum*, *Ageratum*, dwarf *Marigold*, dwarf *Petunias*, and *Zinnia linearis* or *mexicana*. Edging annuals should be pinched back once to keep them especially low.

Annuals for Fragrance

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend *Alyssum*, *Candytuft*, *Carnation*, *Mignonette*, *Gleam Nasturtiums*, *Nicotiana*, *Petunia*, *Scabiosa*, *Stocks*, *Sweet Peas* and *Wallflower*.

Flowers for Shady Locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Candytuft</i>
<i>Nasturtium</i>	<i>Larkspur</i>
<i>Pansy</i>	<i>Lupine</i>
<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>Godetia</i>
<i>Vinca</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>
<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>Bleeding Heart</i>
<i>Cleome</i>	

In the *vine group*, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are *Cardinal Climber*, *Cup-and-Saucer Vine*, and *Morning Glory*.

Flowers for Poor Soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>Marigold</i>
<i>Balsam</i>	<i>Nasturtium</i>
<i>California Poppy</i>	<i>Petunia</i>
<i>Calliopsis</i>	<i>Portulaca</i>
<i>Gaillardia</i>	<i>Sweet Susan</i>

Flowers for Hot, Dry Locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>	<i>Marigold</i>
<i>Ageratum</i>	<i>Petunia</i>
<i>Swan River</i>	<i>Phlox, Annual</i>
<i>Daisy</i>	<i>Poppy, California</i>
<i>Bachelor Button</i>	<i>Portulaca</i>
<i>Cosmos</i>	<i>Scabiosa</i>
<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>Zinnia</i>
<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	<i>Four O'Clock</i>
<i>Gaillardia</i>	<i>Salvia</i>

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with *Babysbreath*, *Perennial Asters*, *Sedum Acre*, *Statice*, and *Blanket Flower* (*Gaillardia*).

For Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

<i>Calliopsis</i>	<i>Larkspur</i>
<i>Candytuft</i>	<i>Love-in-a-mist</i>
<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Mignonette</i>
<i>Forget-me-not</i>	<i>Poppy</i>
<i>Gypsophila</i>	

Do Annuals and Perennials Need Lime?

Yes, flowers need calcium, which lime supplies. However, it is possible to get too much lime. Soils that have a pH of much over 7.2 may need something to make them more acid. From 0.0 to 6.9 is acid or "sour," while 7.0 and above is alkaline or "sweet." All the gardener needs to know about pH is that if he will keep his soil between 6.0 and 6.9, the plant food elements in his soil will be most readily available. Above that, iron, sulfur and other elements lock up and are not available. Below that, other elements, principally calcium, cannot be used by plants. A simple \$1.00 soil test kit will give you a pH reading of your soil and tell you what to do to correct it.

Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate

Old timers talk about sprinkling a garden. Irrigation describes what we are after better than sprinkling, because what we want is a long, slow soaking of the soil so that water penetrates to a depth of several inches.

Water should always be applied so that the roots will be lured downwards rather than growing upwards as is the case when only the surface is moistened. Properly done watering need not be repeated oftener than once or twice a week.

An excellent way to apply large amounts of water is by means of the *Soil Soaker*, which allows water to ooze out slowly onto the surface. For small areas, remove the hose nozzle and allow the stream of water to flow out onto a board to break its force.



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



ANTIRRHINUM, Semi-tall



AQUILEGIA, Long-spurred



CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisy



DIANTHUS, Lacy Single

PANSY (a) (s)—See Page 31 for Special Culture.

Swiss Giants—Plants exceptionally strong and robust. Flowers unusually large, perfectly round with overlapping petals of heavy substance; long sturdy stems. Pkt. 50c.

TUFTED PANSY—See Viola.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

PETUNIA (a)—Culture, Large Flowered, I; Small Flowered, I or IV.

America, All Double—All-America. Carnation-flowered. Mauve-pink, 2-in. blooms completely cover compact plants 1 ft. tall with spread of 18-in. Very early; bloom till frost. Pkt. 50c.

Blue Bee—Single, small flowering. A lovely blue. Pkt. 15c.

Burgundy—Large flowering, single, plain edged. Rich wine red with contrasting white throat. Pkt. 25c.

Cheerful—Single dwarf, small flowering. Gay salmon-pink, veined with rose toward throat. All-America. Pkt. 25c.

English Violet—Single dwarf, small flowering. A distinct new color. Rosy mauve-violet. Free flowering. Pkt. 20c.

Flaming Velvet—Single, plain edged. Rich velvety-crimson. The best of its color. Pkt. 20c.

Fluffy Ruffles—Very large, finely fringed and so heavily ruffled they appear double. Delicate light shades. Pkt. 25c.

General Dodds—Velvety vivid dark crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Giants of California, Mixed—A well balanced mixture of large fringed, ruffled flower, light and dark shades. Pkt. 25c.

Glamour—All-America. Huge 5-6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 6-in. First appear dbl., then petals fall back. Pkt. 25c.

Glow—Dazzling carmine-red flowers, completely cover the dwarf mound-like plants. All-America Silver Medal. Pkt. 25c.

Howard's Star—Red purple with distinct white star. Single.

Martha Washington—Blush pink deepening to dark violet at the throat; ruffled. Dwarf plants. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Rich crimson rose, with inconspicuous white throat. Single flowers. Dwarf plants. Pkt. 15c.

Rosy Morn—Rose-pink, with white throat. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Storm—Glistening white 4 to 5-in. flowers, shadowing yellow in the throat. Single, plain edged. Pkt. 20c.

Theodosia—Huge single, fringed; rose, gold throat. Pkt. 25c.

Balcony Type Petunias—White, rose, red, blue. Pkt. 20c.

PHLOX (a)—Culture II. One of the easiest grown and most satisfactory of all summer-flowering annuals. Begins to bloom early summer and lasts until frost if faded flowers are removed. Red, rose, or mixed, Pkt. 15c.

PINKS—See Dianthus.

PINCUSHION FLOWER—See Scabiosa.

POPPY (a)—Culture IV; (hp) Culture VI.

American Legion (a)—Enormous orange-scarlet Shirley.

Sweet Briar (a)—Flowers resemble double Begonias in form and contain an assortment of lovely light shades. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley, Mixed (a)—Pink, salmon, apricot.

Iceland Poppy (hp), Mixed—Immense blooms, very long stems. Excellent color balance. Blooms first year.

Oriental Scarlet (hp)—Flowers over 6-in. across, vivid scarlet. May be left undisturbed for years. Pkt. 15c.

California Poppy—See Eschscholtzia.

Santa Barbara or Mexican Tulip Poppy—See Hunnemannia.

GEUM

Mrs. Bradshaw



PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—Culture III.

Jewel—Four times as large as the original Portulaca; brilliant deep crimson color. Free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

Single Mixed

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) (a)

American, or Globe of Fire (Scarlet Sage)—Culture I. Loose sprays of rich scarlet blooms. Very uniform. Pkt. 25c.

Blue Bedder—Culture I, II or VI. A rich Wedgewood blue. Can be dried as an Everlasting. Pkt. 20c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)—Culture III. Large lily-like, velvety flowers. Many bright colors.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower) (a)—Culture III or IV.

Blue Cockade—Deep azure blue, dbl. conical flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Moon—Double flowers made up of heavy, wavy petals without the usual pincushion center. Lavender-blue. Pkt. 15c.

Heavenly Blue—All-America. Round, azure-blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Peace—All-America. Pure white 2-in. flowers, with no tinge of pink or mauve. Vigorous plants. Pkt. 15c.

Rosette—Deep rose suffused salmon color. Double Pkt. 15c.

Mixed

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET SAGE—See Salvia.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-Flower or Poor Man's Orchid) (a)—Culture II or IV. Bushy plants covered with dainty flowers like tiny butterflies. Finely lacinated foliage. Very showy plant. Pkt. 25c.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—Culture VI. Giant flowers, hardy plants. Easily grown from seed.

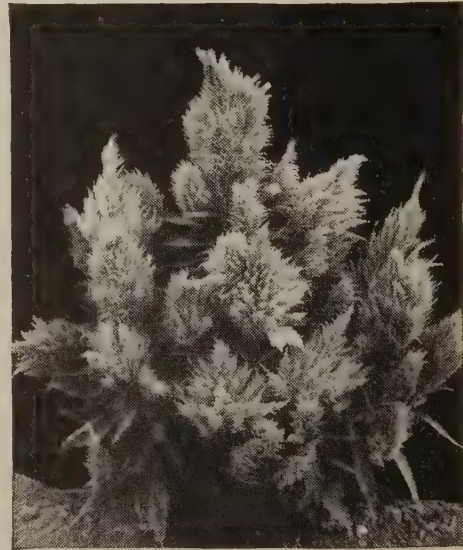
SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.



MARIGOLD, French Dwarf



CALENDULA, Frilled Beauty



CELOSIA, Feathered

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a)

—Culture III. Very showy plant, 2 ft. tall; foliage edged white and green. Small white flowers.

STAR GLORY—See Cypress Vine.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a)—Culture I. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months. Pkt. 20c.

SPIDER PLANT—See Cleome.

STRAW FLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.

STOCKS (Gilliflower) (a)—Culture I or IV.

Giant Imperial—Large flowers, long stems, high percentage of doubles. Many colors. Very early. Pkt. 25c.

Beauty of Nice—Mammoth double. Flesh color. Pkt. 15c.

Large Flowering Dwarf Ten Week, Mixed—

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.

SWEET PEAS (a)—Culture III.

Early Flowering Spencer—Individual colors and mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Late or Summer Flowering Spencer—Extremely hardy, productive. Heat resistant. In individual colors, or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Ruffled Spencer—Lovely ruffled flowers, many varieties of individual colors, and mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Perennial Sweet Pea (Lathyrus Latifolius) (hp)—Culture VI. Climbing vine with clusters of sweet-pea-like flowers.

SWEET SULTAN, Imperialis (a)—Culture II or IV. Artistic shaped flowers; long strong stems. Have soft fragrance.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatius) (hp)

—Culture VI. An old-fashioned flower with delightful fragrance. Clusters of many colors and combinations. Double Mixed, Pkt. 15c; Single Mixed, Pkt. 10c.

THRIFT—See Armeria.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA, Fireball (Mexican Sunflower or Golden Flower of the Incas) (a)—Culture I. Dazzling scarlet, large single flower. Plants 6 to 8 ft. tall.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker) (hp)—Culture VI. Tall spikes topped by narrow, tubular flowers from pale yellow to orange-red. Require protection during winter, unless in very sheltered position. A handsome, showy border plant.

VERBENA (a)—Culture I.

Lavender Glory—All-America. A true lavender with medium-sized creamy white eye. Distinctly fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth White—Dwarf plants with huge heads. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Queen—Rosy scarlet, large white eye. Gigantea type; single florets 1-in. in diameter. Pkt. 15c.

Shades of Blue, Mammoth Type—

Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

VINCA (Periwinkle) (a) (s)—Culture III. Bushy plants; dark green glossy foliage; large single round flowers. Mixed colors. Nice pot plant.

VIOLA (Tufted Pansy) (hp)—Culture VI. Smaller flowered than pansies. Easily grown. Ht. 6-in. Pkt. 20c.

WALLFLOWER, Annual Single, Mixed (a)—Culture I or V. Creamy white, yellow, light brown, red, sweet scented flowers on 1 ft. plants.

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE—Culture II or III. Splendid mixture of old-fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border plantings.

ZINNIA (a)—Culture I or II.

Black Beauty—All-America. Deep velvety maroon, Lilliput or pompon. Effective with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered—Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy Zinnias—Shaggy, twisted petals.

Melody (orchid lavender); **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow); **Wildfire** (scarlet); **White Light** (white); also **Mixed**, Pkt. 15c.

Giants of California—Immense double flowers, overlapping petals long strong stems. **Mixed**, Pkt. 15c.

Lilliput or Pompons—Dwarf bushy plants covered with 1-in. double blooms. **Pastel Mixture** (pastel shades) or **Mixed**.

Linearis—Deep orange-yellow single 1½-in. blossoms, each petal with narrow yellow stripe down center. Pkt. 15c.

All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

Mexicana or Miniatures—Small double and semi-double blooms; shades of yellow, orange, red, maroon; some tipped with gold.

Navajo—Medium size, semi-double and double blossoms with long narrow petals, each tipped white or cream. Lilac, russet, crimson, orange, yellow, pink and other pastels. Pkt. 15c.

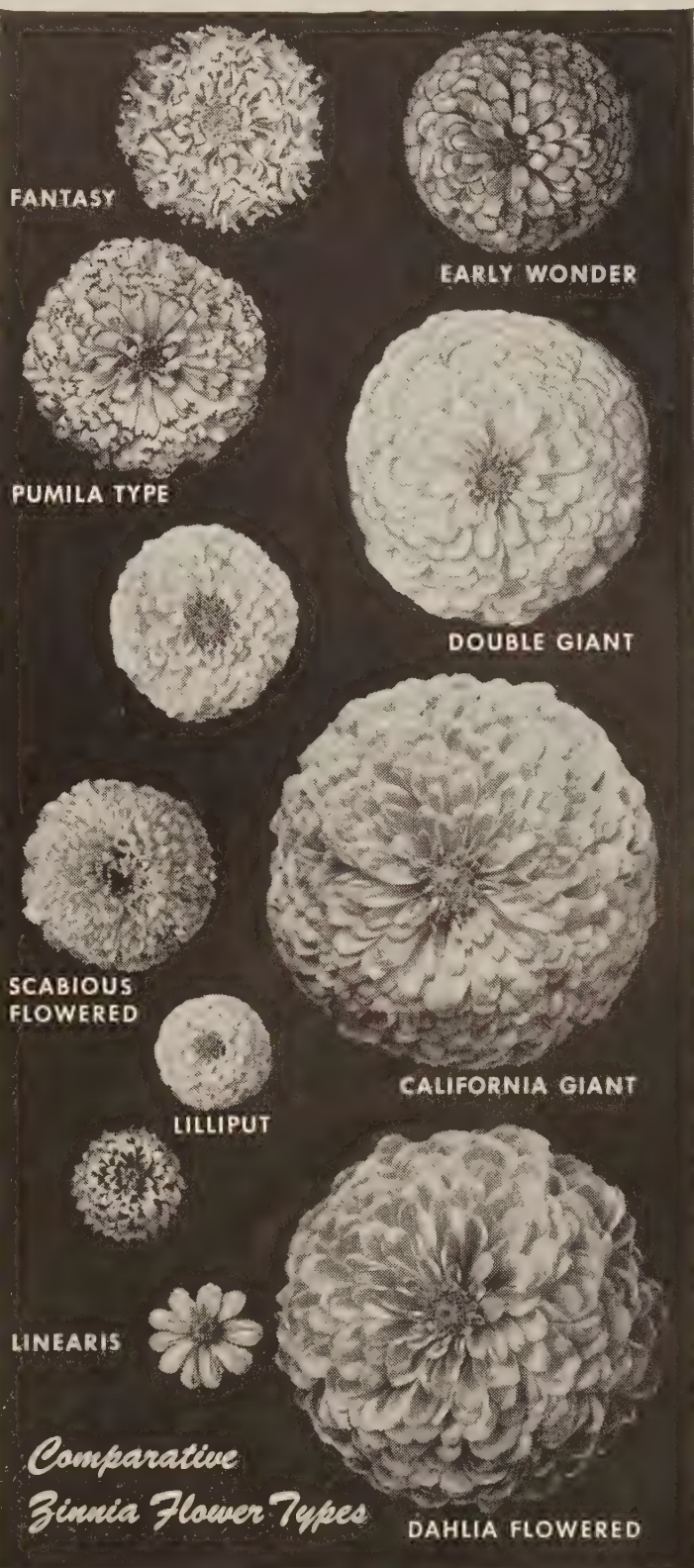
Pumila Sunshine Tints—Symmetrical 2½-in. flowers, in autumn tints and pastel shades. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Medium sized flowers, resembling the Scabiosa and Harmony Marigold. Many colors. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown O'Gold, Pastel Tints—Large flowers in pastel shades, each petal overlaid at base with golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

Tom Thumb Lilliput—Compact plants only 4 to 6-in. tall, covered with pompon flowers. Red, orange, yellow, pink, rose. Pkt. 15c.

Will Rogers—A striking new red. Blooms 6-in. across and often 4-in. deep, resembling the show Dahlia. Pkt. 15c.



Comparative

Zinnia Flower Types

DAHLIA FLOWERED

ZINNIA TYPES—A guide to size, formation, and nomenclature. (Illustrations approx. 1/3 actual size.)

Flower Garden PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

- A—For dry, hot locations
- B—For a succession of blooms
- C—For shady locations
- D—For poor soil
- E—For edging
- F—For the rock garden.

G—For their foliage
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets
I—For their fragrance
J—For porch or window boxes
K—Climbing Vines
L—For backgrounds

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy

Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush, vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

In all the world, NO FINER FLOWER SEEDS THAN OURS!



PETUNIA, All Double

You may search the land over, but you cannot find flower seeds any better than those we sell! We can give you this absolute assurance because we sell only the tested seeds of the best growers... and we always make sure they are fresh, new crop seeds.



MARIGOLD, Sunkist



COSMOS, Dazzler



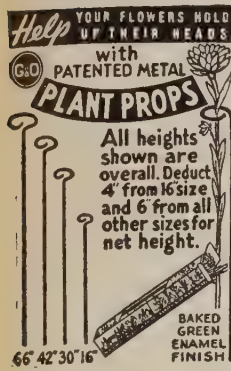
LARKSPUR, Ruby



PETUNIA, Glow

GARDEN SUPPLIES

METAL PLANT PROPS



16" size, 55c doz.; 30" size, \$1.10 doz.; 42", \$1.35 doz.; 66", \$2.25 doz.; 78", \$3.30 doz.

TERRA-LITE

VERMICULITE PLANT AID

Terra-Lite is a brand of vermiculite specially refined for horticultural use.

SEED GERMINATION—Seeds planted in Terra-Lite germinate more quickly and in better percentage than those planted in any other medium. This is particularly true of small seeds and those especially susceptible to pre-emergence damping-off. The mass of hair roots produced by seedlings grown in Terra-Lite is much denser than that produced by any other medium.

ROOT CUTTINGS—Roots are better when using Terra-Lite, and they emerge from three days to three weeks sooner. Three cuttings can be taken off in the time usually required for two.

SOIL AMENDMENT—As a soil amendment, Terra-Lite lightens and aerates the heavy clay type soil and also aids a sandy soil by retaining moisture otherwise lost. Even a small amount of Terra-Lite added to a soil will make a noticeable difference.

MULCH—Terra-Lite meets all the requirements of a winter garden mulch. It never mats down or becomes soggy. Because of its high insulating factor, it prevents wide fluctuation in winter soil temperature. 2 to 3 inches of Terra-Lite is quite as effective as several inches of less efficient material.

STORING ROOT CROPS AND BULBS—Terra-Lite is probably the finest medium for storing root crops and bulbs. It acts as an almost perfect moisture control. Does not absorb the moisture from the inside of a tuber, but it does take up the free water from the outside.

4 Qt. bag (Approx. wt. 2 lbs.) \$.30

1/2 Bu. bag (Approx. wt. 5 lbs.)60

2 Bu. bag (Approx. wt. 18 lbs.) 2.00
F.O.B. San Antonio

GARDEN GLOVES

Garden Gloves—Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas or leather, in sizes for men and women.

GARDEN HOSE

VISIT OUR STORE for our newest offerings. Garden hose is now available in good quality and quantity.

Ask about new, improved hose reels, too.

CRO-TOX



Bird and Rodent Repellent

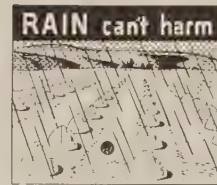
BONIDE CRO-TOX protects your seeds during the period when they are most easily damaged by ridding your fields of crows, doves, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other seed-pulling birds and rodents, such as squirrels, woodchucks, moles, ants, wire worm, etc.

No need to replant seed when Bonide Cro-Tox is used. Birds and rodents will not molest seeds treated with Bonide Cro-Tox. Bonide Cro-Tox saves you expense and labor of replanting—assists you in preventing seed rot—aids and hastens germination. A guaranteed protection against seed pests at an insignificant cost of a few cents per acre.

1/2 Pt. can—treats 1 bushel seed.... \$.75
1 Pt. can—treats 2 bushels seed..... 1.15
1 Qt. can—treats 4 bushels seed..... 1.65
1 Gal. can—treats 16 bushels seed... 4.65

PROTECT YOUR GARDEN AGAINST

Rain—Wind—Bugs—Frost



HOTKAPS are waxed paper cones, easily set out in quantity over seed or growing plants. They guard against rain, frost, cold, wind, hail, birds and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced and yield is increased 10 to 25%. Crops mature 2 to 3 weeks earlier and bring premium prices.

1,000 for \$13.50; 250 package with fibreboard setter, \$4.65; 100 package with fibreboard setter, \$2.75; 100 package with fibreboard setter, \$2.75; steel setter, \$1.95; garden setter, 20c. Postage extra.

Home Garden set, 25 Hotkaps with Setter, 70c; Postpaid 85c.



Germaco
Hotkaps

DUPONT SEED DISINFECTANTS



Prevent Disease Losses,
Increase Stand and
Yields

SEMESAN—For flower, vegetable and nursery crops. The protection afforded by Semesan against seed decay and damping off, assures the grower of better stands. Good stands of healthy, vigorous plants usually produce larger yields and better quality flowers, vegetables and fruits than thin stands of weak or stunted plants. For these reasons seeds treated with Semesan generally produce more profitable crops. 1 oz. treats 15 to 30 lbs. of seed by dust method; 40 to 60 lbs. by liquid method.

1/3 oz. pkt. 10c; 2 oz. 40c; 12 oz. \$2.10;
4 lbs. \$10.10.

SEMESAN BEL—For seed potatoes. Controls scab and Rhizoctonia on white potatoes and prevents stem rot and scurf of sweet potatoes. In addition to killing seed-borne diseases, Improved Semesan Bel protects the seed pieces from rotting under cold, wet soil conditions, assuring better stands and larger yields. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels.

2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.83; 4 lbs. \$6.33.

2% CERESAN—For cotton, millets, peas, sorghums and narcissus. Controls surface seed-borne diseases and prevents seed rot. Reduces damping-off of seedlings. 2% Ceresan treated cotton seed in forty tests on farms produced almost 60% better stand before chopping than untreated rows. At picking time, the treated rows outyielded the untreated by 16.2%. Almost one-sixth more seed cotton produced as a result of seed treatment with 2% Ceresan. 1 lb. treats from 5 to 8 bushels of seed.

1 lb. 85c; 4 1/4 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$16.09;
100 lbs. \$57.75.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN—For wheat, oats and barley. Controls smuts of practically all kinds. In actual tests on farms; New Improved Ceresan treatment. increased yields as follows:

Wheat—An average of more than a bushel per acre increase or nearly 6%.

Oats—3.2 bushels per acre increase or over 18%.

Barley—Increase nearly 6% over untreated seed.

1 lb. treats 32 bushels of seed.

4 oz. 35c; 1 lb. 90c; 4 lbs. \$3.00.

SEMESAN JR.—For seed corn. Every grower knows the importance of securing good stands of healthy plants. But good stands, especially from early plantings when the soil is cold and wet, are hard to get. New Improved Semesan Jr. helps to give you better stands by generally protecting the seed from rotting and the seedlings from blights and certain root-rots. 1 lb. treats 8 bushels of seed corn.

1 1/2 oz. pkt. 17c; 12 oz. 62c; 6 1/4 lbs. \$4.16.

ARASAN—An organic seed disinfectant especially developed for peanuts and many vegetable seeds. Arasan, when used as directed, will usually reduce seed decay and damping off caused by surface seed borne and soil borne fungi and bacteria. Use 2 oz. Arasan to each 100 lbs. shelled peanuts or 3 oz. to each 100 lbs. unshelled peanut seed.

4 lb. package \$5.16; 1 oz. 16c; 8 oz. 80c.

HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY? . . . in Plant Feeding

As every gardener knows, good seed alone can't make a successful garden. No matter how good the seed, it needs proper feeding. Like any living thing, it must be nourished.

As seedsmen, we do everything in our power to bring you the finest of seeds. We select seeds with the right heritage, with the inborn qualities that are needed to win out in the battle every growing thing must fight.

But once our good seed is in your hands, the rest is up to you! So—in your plans to get the best possible results from our good seed, consider carefully the information on plant feeding which we give you here.

Actually, plant feeding nowadays is a rather simple, easy job. While plants need many different elements of food for best growth, all these elements can be provided by one complete balanced plant food such as Vigoro. Without odor or muss, the modern balanced plant food takes care of all the usual plant needs of the garden—and does it inexpensively.

As to the questions of "how, when, where and why"—most of the information you need can be told in a few words. The basic routine of plant feeding for the home garden and lawn is this:

For LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps . . .

1. Check to see that grass is dry!
2. Apply evenly 4 pounds of complete plant food per 100 feet of area, either with a spreader or by hand.
3. Soak the plant food into the ground immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 do not apply. Early thaws and spring rains work the plant food into the soil.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring and at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches. Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a

mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand.

* * *

As to your choice of plant food:

We recommend VIGORO because of its unexcelled balance and its long record of unfailing reliability.

New gardening aids by the makers of Vigoro

Gardeners in our area are getting a lot of help from two other gardening aids now presented by Swift & Company, the makers of Vigoro.

These new essentials are EndoPest and EndoWeed.

EndoPest provides the wide range of protection most gardens need against chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus disease. It comes ready to use in a patented dust gun package. Also available in large economical packages for use in standard dust guns.

EndoWeed is improved selective lawn weed killer. It kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. And it is easy to apply with the new EndoWeed Side Spray that applies diluted EndoWeed to the side while you walk. No pumping . . . no wet feet. Ask us about these valuable gardening aids. You'll find them a real help in making your gardening easier—and more successful.

VIGORO... complete, balanced plant food

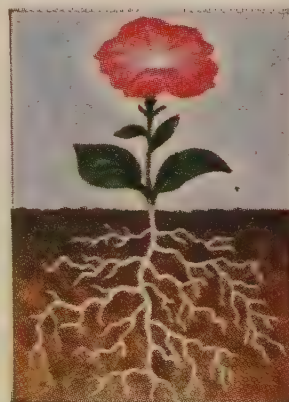
Develops humus in lawn soil!

Vigoro helps develop large root systems. Each year as part of the old roots decay, humus (organic matter) forms in the soil... dark, fertile! Your soil becomes more capable of sustaining your lawn through every season... a better storehouse for moisture and plant food.



Nourishes the whole plant!

Vigoro extends its benefits to blooms, stems, and roots. Gives good color to foliage—promotes quick growth and makes roots strong. It also strengthens stems, increases size and heightens color of blooms—promotes better general health of plants.



PLANT FOODS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

COW MANURE—Fine and dry. Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. Absolutely weedless. Builds up the soil and feeds plants in nature's safe way.

FRUITONE—The remarkable hormone spray that stops pre-harvest drop of fruit. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes it makes a high percentage of the crop **SEEDLESS!** Also beneficial on beans and on flowers.

HORMODIN POWDER—A powerful help for transplants and root cuttings. Use it on house, garden, and greenhouse plants, shrubs, evergreens. (See display below.)

HUMUS—One of the best soil conditioners. Makes soil more workable and helps it hold moisture. Not a substitute for fertilizer, but an excellent companion for it. In convenient sized packages.

HYPONEX—Grows bigger and better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders, or water. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. pkg., 10c; 3 oz. pkg., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.00.

LIME (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.



Grows bigger, better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns, and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders or water. Results sure. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

	Retail
1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	\$ 1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.	8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.	15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.	25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.	40.00

NEW LIFE FOR POTTED PLANTS, GARDEN FLOWERS & VEGETABLES

PLANTABBS put new life and vigor into all plants, both indoor and out. You can have beautiful ferns, geraniums, begonias, ivy, African violets, gardenias simply by feeding them **PLANTABBS**.

VEGETABLES, too, grow vigorously—produce big, early yields when given an extra boost by these **PLANT FOOD** tablets. Easy to use. Clean, white, odorless—will not burn tender plants. Results or money back. Four sizes—25c, 50c, \$1, \$3.50.



LEGUME INOCULATION—Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields.

INOCULATION is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 10c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

NITRAGIN—Restores and maintains soil fertility. This original legume inoculator contains billions of efficient nitrogen-gathering germs, builds up the soil. Dated to insure freshness.

NITRATE OF SODA—Very quick source of nitrogen. Hastens maturity of crops. Should not be applied until plants are well above ground.

NO-SEED—Hormone spray. Prevents blossom-drop on Tomatoes, greatly increasing crop. Also causes high percentage of seedless fruit.

PEAT MOSS—Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc.

PLANTABBS—Clean, white odorless plant tablets for indoor or outdoor use. See below.

ROOTONE—You can help cuttings to root faster by dipping them in the hormone powder, Rootone, before planting. Percentage of successful rooting is increased remarkably by this new treatment.

ROSE FOOD—A balanced combination of organic ingredients, selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. Improves the color and size of your roses.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective balanced plant food. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use. Most extensively used of animal manures in feeding of lawns and gardens. Weed-free and rapid in its action. Supplies an abundance of humus and all the essential plant-food elements.

SDBURY SOIL TEST KITS

Do your own soil testing! Kits are simple, practical, easy to use. Let you determine just how to fertilize and lime for best results. Complete kit, good for 20 individual tests, \$2.00.

Specialized G & O Plant Foods

A balanced combination of ingredients . . . selected for the particular make-up of certain plant varieties.

Try it . . . see what a difference **G & O Specialized Plant Food** makes.

DAHLIA FOOD
LILLY FOOD
RHODODENDRON FOOD
AZALEA FOOD
CAMELLIA FOOD

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops and alfalfa.

TRANSPLANTONE—Remarkable new Vitamin-Hormone stimulant effective in reducing transplant shock, and wilt of all kinds of plants or shrubs. Also effective in bringing about earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage.

VIGORO—The complete plant food. Supplies all the elements growing things need from the soil. Because it offers such complete nourishment, Vigoro helps produce greater yields of finer flavored, more nutritious vegetables. Produces lovelier lawns and flowers. Clean and odorless.

ROSE-FOOD

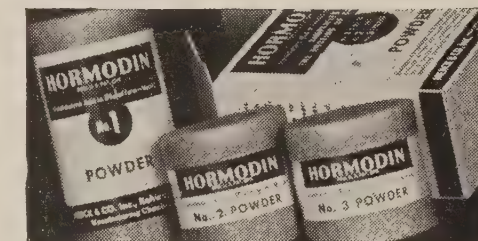


The largest selling specialty food in America—graduated with top honors from the largest rose growers.

Same prices as last 5 years
1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$9.60.

... at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!

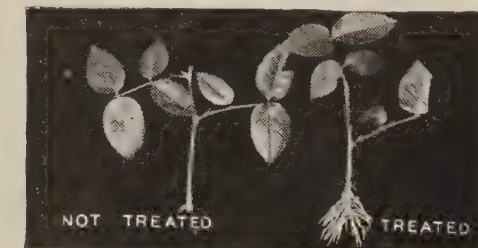
You can't feed roses "good - for - everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want! G & O Rose Food is specialized—a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT—and see what a difference it makes!



ROOT CUTTINGS WITH HORMODIN POWDER

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This Hormone Powder produces better roots—faster! Simply dip moistened stems in Hormodin Powder and place in usual propagating medium. For house, garden, and greenhouse plants use Hormodin Powder No. 1; also available as Powder No. 2 for woody types, and Powder No. 3 for evergreens.



NOTE—Shipping costs are extra on all Garden supply items.

DOBBINS *Superbilt*

BIGHEAD SPRAYER



No. 44G

Heavy galvanized steel tank, seams electric welded. BIGHEAD opening at top, making it an easy sprayer to fill and clean. Patented self-lubricating pressure seal valve plunger gives more air per stroke. Trigger-quick spray lock for continuous spraying. For all spray solutions, including DDT and weed control chemicals.

Tank— $7\frac{3}{8}$ "x $22\frac{1}{2}$ ", 4-gallon capacity.
Pump— $1\frac{3}{4}$ "x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", seamless brass. 2' brass extension rod with adjustable nozzle. Sprays at any angle.

DELUXE GARDEN SPRAYER



No. 8

High quality, 2-gallon sprayer of exclusive design. Oval tank, comfortable aluminum handle. Light weight. Recommend for DDT solution, weed control chemicals, and all insecticides and disinfectants. Fun-L-Fill top. Galvanized steel. Self-lubricating pressure seal valve plunger. Patented cam lock.

Tank: $10\frac{1}{4}$ " long, $6\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, $10\frac{7}{8}$ " high.
Pump: $1\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Discharge Equipment: 3 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ " high-pressure spray hose. Automatic shut-off. Trigger quick lock.

FUN-L-FILL SPRAYER

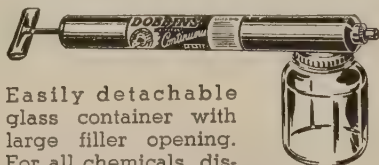


No. 21G

Fun-L-Fill for convenience and economy in filling. The heavy galvanized steel tank is electrically welded at all seams, making a stronger leak-proof and pressure-proof unit. Patented self-lubricating pressure seal valve plunger—more air over stroke. Quick air release protects operator.

Tank— $7\frac{1}{8}$ "x $21\frac{1}{4}$ ". $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallon capacity.
Pump— $1\frac{3}{4}$ "x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". 24" curved brass extension. Brass nozzle cap. Automatic shutoff with trigger-quick spray lock.

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER



Easily detachable glass container with large filler opening. For all chemicals, disinfectants and insecticides free from sediment. Patented brass nozzle. **Tank**—Glass, 4" diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ " high.
Pump— $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, 14" long, heavy steel.

Sprayers and Dusters HAND DUSTER



No. 132

The most efficient hand duster ever made. Highly recommended for applying Pyrethrum, Rotenone and Derris Root dust insecticides. A uniform discharge down to the last particle of dust. Tested and proved for all garden and field crops. Has 2 ft. extension, patented two-way cap for dusting top and underside of leaves.

Pump: 4" diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " stroke, with self-lubricating pressure seal valve plunger. Capacity 1 lb.

FLAME SPRAYER

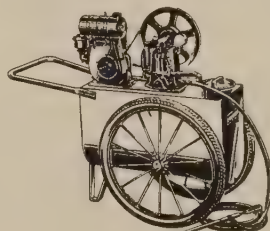


No. 210

Kills weeds and grasses. Burns rubbish and brush. Disinfects poultry houses, and yards, rabbit hutches. Heats and thaws. Flame temperature 2,000° F. Average fuel consumption 1 gallon per

hour. Heavy Galvanized 4-gallon steel tank with electric welded seams, tested for high pressure. Heavy steel welded torch. Brass burner with a needle-valve control.

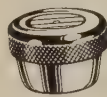
POWER SPRAYER



No. 4240R

A portable, high-pressure, light-weight spray outfit capable of handling all spray jobs for the individual owner and grower. Tank capacity is 25 gallons. Equipped with $1\frac{1}{2}$ GPM pump which develops 250 lbs. pressure. Only $18\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. $12\frac{1}{2}$ " of $\frac{3}{8}$ " high-pressure hose. Adjustable spray gun.

FLAT SPRAY NOZZLE CAP



No. 60

Interchanges with regular nozzle cap on all sprayers. Especially desirable for applying DDT solutions and weed control chemicals. Fine and coarse discs furnished.

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRUITONE, the hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers, and leaves. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes or beans, it produces better set, larger crop, and high percentage of seedless tomatoes. Makes Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. **2/5-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce package, \$1.00. 12-ounce can, \$5.**

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Plant Hormone Powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. **Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.**

TRANSPLANTONE

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. **Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.**

"PRICES

subject to change"

As is usual in seed catalogs, we must notify you that prices are subject to change without notice. We shall, of course, make every effort to maintain our listed prices. But we cannot promise to do it completely.

GARDEN SUPPLY PRICES NOT PREPAID

While prices quoted on garden seed include our shipping costs, this is not the case on our other lines. So, when ordering garden supply items by mail, please remember that shipping costs are EXTRA.

WHY IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST IN SPRAYERS

It's safe to say the garden is never better than its spray equipment. We offer a complete service—not only a complete range of sprayers, but also plenty of helpful information about their use. Cheap sprayers do not last and

they waste material. They do not give the fine mist necessary to coat economically. They do not have enough force for contact sprays. That's why you need good sprayers and dusters—built to do the work thoroughly, and to last.

WEED KILLERS

Our weed killer department, as usual, is keeping right up with the times. And that's saying a good deal, nowadays, when miraculous developments in weed killing are coming so fast.

Ever since the new selective weed killers began to appear, we have kept

in close touch with leading authorities on this work. Therefore, we KNOW the new weed killers thoroughly, and can safely advise you about their use.

2, 4-D for the farm

Now that practically everybody is using 2,4-D preparations for lawn weed control, the 2,4-D spotlight is centered on farm uses.

Careful tests by Agricultural Experiment Stations have proved that 2,4-D, properly used, is one of the greatest of all recent farm developments. Everywhere, farmers are getting amazing results in time and money savings and increased yields.

We can help any user to plan wisely in using 2,4-D. Just ask us!

Other weed controls, too

For weeds that are not controlled by 2,4-D, we have all the other good killers you need, including:

AMMATE WEED KILLER. Effective for control of poison ivy, ragweed, Canada Thistle, and other troublesome weeds.

CRAB GRASS KILLER (Seltox)—A selective Crab Grass Killer (containing PhenolMercuricAcetateSolubilized). The latest step forward in the chemical control of Crab Grass . . . the most troublesome of lawn weeds. **Seltox** not only kills but retards new Crab Grass growth. **Seltox** can be used any time during the growing season—from "seedling" stage to "mature" growth without harming lawn grasses.

Seltox is economical to use. The 16 oz. size makes 15 to 20 gallons and treats 1,500 to 2,000 square feet. Simply mix with water and apply with watering can or sprayer. (Complete directions on each bottle.)

8 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$1.50; 1 qt., \$2.50; ½ gal., \$4.50; 1 gal., \$8.00.

ATLACIDE

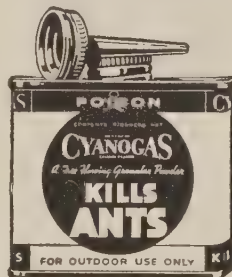
NON-POISONOUS WEED KILLER

Exterminates all undesirable vegetation—including poison ivy, etc.—as easily as watering a garden. No poison hazard to humans or animals. Simply mix with water and apply with sprinkler or sprayer. Especially recommended for producing weed-free driveways, paths, tennis courts and gutters.

1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$14.50

CYANOGAS

KILLS RATS, MOLES AND ANTS



A gray powder which gives off a poisonous gas when coming in contact with the air. Kills ants, rats, moles and other rodents.

¼ lb. 39c; 1 lb. 98c; 5 lbs. \$3.75



Twist-Ems are strong tape with wire reinforcement that make perfect plant ties. Dark green color. Easy to use . . . merely place tape around stem and support, and twist ends between thumb

and finger. The stem is securely tied in a flash.

Box of 125, 8" size 35c

Box of 250, 4" size 35c

Box of 125, 16" size 65c



TRADE MARK

The famous 2,4D weed-killer

Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Bindweed, Honey-suckle, Dandelion, Plantain, many other noxious weeds. Sprayed on leaves, it travels down and kills internally, right out to the root tips. Sprayed on lawns, it kills lawn weeds *without killing grass*. Safe for humans and animals. Does not hurt the soil or corrode spraying equipment. Just mix with water and spray.

6-ounce can 75c covers 1,000 sq. ft.

Quart \$2.50 covers 5,000 sq. ft.

Gallon \$7.50 covers ½ acre

Larger Quantities on Request

WEEDUST 2.4D

in the ready-to-use can

Kill those here-and-there weeds in your lawn with Weedust, 2.4D in powder form. Just shake directly from the can. No mixing or measuring or spray gun needed.

Big can 75 cents

Enough for 1000 weeds

DOG REMEDIES AND SUPPLIES

PULVEX PRODUCTS

FLEA POWDER—Kills fleas and lice. 1 1/5 oz. can 25c; 3 ½ oz. can 50c

SPONGE AWAY—Kills fleas, lice, ticks. Removes doggy odor. Controls summer eczema. Promotes healing of open sores, abrasions and raw spots when caused by scratching. 1 oz. makes 8 quarts.

1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 50c; 8 oz. \$1.00

OTHER PULVEX PRODUCTS—

Worm capsules 50c

Vita-Vurv, 5 oz. can 75c

Combination worm caps (specify dog or puppy) 50c

Flea soap 25c

Pepsin & Papain Tablets 60c

Laxative tablets 60c

Tonic tablets 60c

Ear Canker Treatment 60c

Eye Lotion 60c

Cough Medicine 60c

SERGEANTS MEDICINE

Nerve sedative (run-fit) medicine . . . \$1.20

Special (distemper) medicine 1.20

Mange Medicine (no tar odor)75

Condition Pills60

Sure Shot Capsules for Worms60

Sure Shot Liquid for Worms60

Tape Worm Medicine60

Arsenate & Iron Pills60

Canker Wash for the Ear60

Mouth Wash60

Pepsin Tablets (for indigestion)60

Intestinal Astringent60

Expectorant (cough medicine)60

Diuretic (rheumatic) Pills60

Dog Rub (liniment)60

Eye Wash60

Constipation Capsules60

Carbolic Tar Soap25

Skip Flea Soap (for fleas and lice)25

Skip Flea Powder35

Puppy Worm Capsules60

Shampoo Soap25

Disinfectant (4 oz. bottle)25

LEGEARS MEDICINE

Tape Worm Tablets \$0.50

Mange Prescription25

Tonic Condition Tablets50

Kennel Disinfectant50

Flea and Lice Powder25

Flea and Shampoo Soap50

Laxative Tablets50

Pepsin Compound Tablets50

Special Tablets (for reducing fever) . . . 1.00

Nerve Sedative Tablets 1.00

Eye Lotion50

Cod Liver Oil Concentrate Tablets50 and 1.00

Round and Hook Worm Capsules for small dogs50

Round and Hook Worm Capsules for medium-large dogs50

ONE RUB FLEA FINISH

1% Rotenone powder. Applied to one spot above the dog's shoulder, it will eliminate fleas for about two weeks. Powder applied all over the dog's body will do the job more quickly and with prolonged results. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ARSENATE OF LEAD—The standard insecticide for controlling practically all leaf-eating or chewing insects. Spray or dust. 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls make 1 gallon spray.

BLACK LEAF 40. Nicotine Sulphate 40% solution for controlling aphids (plant lice), thrip and other soft bodied sucking insects. 1 teaspoonful makes 1 gallon.

Spray
with
**BLACK
LEAF
40**



Aphids (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphids. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

1 oz. Bottle, 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lb. \$3.92; 5 lb. can \$7.40.

MOSQUITO-FUMER

**BLACK
LEAF**

Kills biting
mosquitoes



Convenient and effective. Package especially designed to apply the fumes. No handling of chemicals is necessary. Produces a "smoke aerosol" that quickly penetrates hiding places, then disperses. A single treatment is usually sufficient to kill all mosquitoes present.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—Arsenic and lime. A cheap quick-acting poison for potato bugs and other leaf-eating insects.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Standard copper fungicide for controlling black spot, mildew, blight, leaf-curl, scab and other fungous diseases on flowers, fruits, vegetables and other plants.

CERESAN—Effective in controlling covered smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat. A pound treats 32 bushels.

CYANOGEN "A" DUST. Calcium cyanide for killing rats, moles, gophers, etc. Gives off deadly gas but leaves no poisonous residue afterwards.

CYANOGEN ANT KILLER—A. Dust. Powder to be blown into ant-hills, etc.

CYANOGEN G. FUMIGANT. The most effective fumigant for greenhouse pests such as white fly, thrips, aphids, etc. Fumigation is started at dark by scattering the Cyanogen on the walks after which the house is closed for the night.

D. X. SPRAY. An economical spray for both sucking and chewing insects. Kills aphids and Mexican bean beetles; harmless to human beings. 1½-oz. bottle, 45c; 8-oz. bottle, \$1.45.

MILDEW SPRAY—A strong liquid spray for control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes, flowers and many other kinds of foliage. Leaves a thin insoluble film of copper, preventing fungous attack, without unsightly residue.

PRUNING PAINT—A specially prepared liquid paint containing copper for treating wounds left by pruning, storms, or accidents, to prevent such diseases as European canker fungus, hard rot, and certain other fungi. Forms a protective shield while the tree is naturally overcoming the shock.

All Prices Subject to
Change Without Notice.
**INSECTICIDE PRICES ARE
NOT POST-PAID. Postage
or Express Charges Extra.**

LIME SULPHUR, Liquid—A dormant spray material against scale of all kinds. Dilute with cold water—1 gallon makes 10 gallons of spray.

LIME SULPHUR, Dry—A dormant spray to kill scale or use as a summer spray for control of fungus disease.

PARIS GREEN. An effective insecticide for control of chewing insects, particularly recommended for potato bugs.

POMO-GREEN WITH NICOTINE—A combined insecticide and fungicide for control of black spot and mildew on plants and shrubs, especially Roses. Does not discolor foliage.

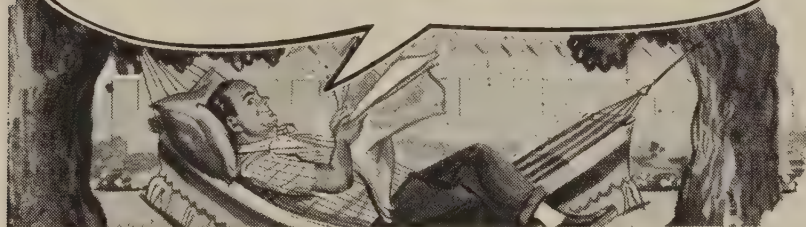
BONIDE GASITE INSECTICIDE FUMIGANT POWDER



Specially formulated soil fumigant in free-flowing powder form. Laboratory and field tests have proved its efficiency in controlling soil-infecting insects such as wire worms, Japanese beetles and grubs, white fringed beetles and grubs, cutworms, sod web worms, wooley apple aphids, ants, chiggers, chinch bugs and grasshoppers.

1 lb. can, \$1.00—5 lb. bag, \$4.50

Let **ORTHO** simplify
your pest control problems!



PEST-B-GON Insect Spray. Contains 20% DDT. Kills Beetles, Worms, Thrips, Ants, Leafhoppers; also Houseflies (as screen paint), Mosquitoes, Fleas. 4-oz. Bottle, 65c. 1 Pint, \$2.00

BOTANO Garden Dust. For use against many insects and diseases. Includes Rotenone and Pyrethrum. One of the safest multi-purpose dusts that can be used. 10-oz. size, in handy garden duster, 60c

A Bouquet and a Brickbat for Man's Best Friend...

Brickbat: SCRAM Dog Repellent, to keep dogs away from shrubs, flowers, lawns, store fronts, porches, etc. Easy to use. Does not harm animals. 8-oz. Shaker, 50c

Bouquet: ORTHO-PET Flea Powder is a potent flea killer—one or two treatments a month do the trick! Use on cats, too.

1½-oz. Puffer Package, 35c

ANTS DRIVING YOU CRAZY? ANT-B-GON's the answer! Four to eight dispensers are enough for average home. Easy to refill. Ants feed from "wick"... can't get inside. For Argentine and Sweets-eating ants. Set of four 1-oz. Dispensers, 70c. Ant poison to refill dispensers: 4-oz. Bottle, 25c. 1 Pint, 60c

ORTHO Garden Spray Set. For use against more prevalent Garden Insects.

Set contains 4-ounce bottle of **EXTRAX** Insect Spray, **GREENOL** Liquid Fungicide and **VOLCK** Oil Spray. Makes 25 gals. Multi-Purpose Spray, \$1.85

APPO Cutworm Bait. A new poisoned Apple bait. Kills Cutworms, Strawberry Root Weevil; also Vegetable Weevil, Slugs, Snails. 1-lb. Carton, 45c

ORTHO Rose Dust. Complete rose and flower garden dust. 8 oz., \$1.00 — 1 lb., \$1.25



Ask for a free copy
of our complete pest
control chart

NOTE—Shipping costs are extra on all Garden supply items

SCALECIDE. Reliable spray for scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. A soluble miscible oil that mixes instantly with cold water.

SEMESAN. Effective in controlling damping-off, scab, hard rot, etc.

SEMESAN BEL. For use on potatoes. Controls such seed-borne disease organisms as scab, rhizoctonia, and black-leg. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed.

SULPHUR, DUSTING. For controlling powdery mildew, blight, black spot, rust and most rose diseases.

SULPHUR, WETTABLE. An improved sulphur which can also be used as a

liquid spray. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen.

TRI-GEN SPRAY. Three way treatment for roses and most vegetable plants. Used and highly recommended by leading rosarians. Controls insects and fungus, assuring healthy, strong and vigorously blooming roses.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPERONE, LIQUID. Outdoor dog repellent that won't dissolve in rain. Harmless, long lasting. Ends the dog nuisance in your garden.

CHAPERONE, POWDER. Indoor dog repellent, that keeps your dog off furniture. Almost odorless to humans. A fine help in training your dog.

D-D* SOIL FUMIGANT

Rids your soil of crop-killing pests you can't see!



When applied to the soil before planting, D-D vaporizes and kills nematodes, wireworms, mole crickets and other root-destroying pests. No applicator is needed for small areas.

*Reg. TM-U.S. Pat. Off.

PINT ... \$1.00 GALLON ... \$5.85
QUART ... \$1.75 5 GALS. ... \$21.60

STOP GARDEN BUGS

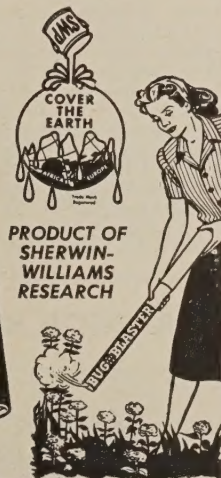
This Sure, Easy Way

This amazing new tool for home gardeners will protect your garden against most insects and fungus diseases. The handy, 36" Bug Blaster gun is loaded with 2 lbs. of dust, ready to use on your flowers and vegetables. Formula contains DDT, Rotenone, Sulfur, etc.

- No Mixing
- No Stooping
- No Bother

Controls Aphid, Thrip, Rose Chafer, Japanese Beetle, Mexican Bean Beetle, Cabbage Worm, Tomato Fruit Worm, and many others.

ONLY \$1.98 COMPLETE



PRODUCT OF SHERWIN-WILLIAMS RESEARCH

BUG BLASTER

DUST & GUN ... ALL-IN-ONE

D. D. T. PRODUCTS for Farm and Garden

DURADUST No. 50

Contains 50% Wettable DDT

The strongest, finest DDT powder science has yet been able to produce! Duradust No. 50 is toxic when eaten by the insect or when it comes in contact with the insect's legs or body. Its killing power endures. FOR CROP SPRAYING OR DUSTING—controls codling moth, oriental fruit moth, leaf hopper, flea beetle, psyllid, potato bug, potato aphid, plant bug, Jap beetle, cabbage worm, caterpillar, thrip, rose chafer, and many others. Suitable for all plants except vine crops. FOR LAWN SPRAY—controls cutworms, ants, earwigs, sow bugs, chinch bugs. FOR WALL SPRAY—most economical in barns, milk houses, hog sheds, etc. Also excellent FOR CATTLE SPRAY, DIP, OR DUST. 1 lb., 90c; 4 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$26.80.



RED RIVER POTATO MIX

Contains 9.5% Wettable DDT, 15.1% Metallic Arsenic, 25.7% Metallic Copper. For years the recognized leader, now even better. Shows 25% and more increases in yield when compared to older methods in repeated tests. Controls all insects which eat the leaves, suck sap, irritate leaf surfaces or cause disease infection. Acts as a stomach poison and by contact. High copper content gives better blight prevention, produces green, healthy foliage. Use as spray or as dust. 1 lb., 55c; 4 lbs., \$1.75.



ACME GARDEN DUSTS AND SPRAYS



ACME ALL ROUND SPRAY

For roses, azaleas, other flowers, shrubs, vegetables, vines. A new, modern, carefully formulated multi-purpose product designed to provide with one application the best available protection against both insects and fungi such as rose chafer, azalea flower spot, thrip, black spot, downy mildews, leaf spot, many rusts, Japanese beetle, leafhopper, flea beetle, aphid, cabbage

worm and many others. Suitable for dusting as well as spraying. 1 lb. Carton 95c; 4 lb. Carton \$3.35.

ACME TOMATO DUST

A general garden insecticide and fungicide with special emphasis on complete tomato protection. Controls early and late blight as well as horn worm, fruit worm and flea beetle on tomatoes as well as on cucumbers, beans, cabbage, potatoes and many flowers such as hollyhocks, asters, roses, azaleas, etc. 1 lb. sifter, 50c; 4 lb. pkg., \$1.05; 50 lbs., \$11.00.



ACME GARDEN DURADUST

A ready-to-use dust for home gardens, contains 5% DDT and 9% metallic copper. Effective not only as a powerful insecticide but as a fungicide in control of many forms of blight and fungous diseases. Particularly effective on rose chafer, leaf hopper and corn ear worm. Dust or spray. 1 lb. sifter, 39c; 4 lb. bag, 85c



ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD

Controls the widest variety of chewing and sucking insects of any insecticide on the market today. Non injurious to humans, pets and animals. Use as dust or spray to control aphids, bean beetles, asparagus beetles, horn worm, tarnish plant bug, cabbage worms, current worms, rose caterpillars, blister beetles and other common insects. 4 lb. pkg., \$1.25; 50 lb. bag, \$13.30.



ACME EMO-NIK

A complete contact insect spray combining active nicotine with a high quality summer oil emulsion. Excellent in control of scale, red spider, mealy bug, white flies, rust mites, aphid, mildew and similar garden pests. Practically odorless when sprayed. 4 1/2 oz. 37c.



ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR

Controls mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on roses, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations and other foliage and red spiders on evergreens. Use as a dust or spray. Also excellent as a chigger repellent, 2 lbs., 42c.



NOTE—Shipping costs are extra on all Garden supply items.

GARDEN TOOLS

The next time you get into your tool shed or garage, or wherever you keep your garden tools, look them over. Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. Then—if you want a real thrill—come into our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you!

GARDEX

AMERICA'S MODERN GARDEN TOOLS

Gardex tools are made of high carbon steel and fully guaranteed against defects in workmanship and materials.



CULTIVATOR WITH WEEDER No. 1523—4 1/3" cultivator has 3 forged prongs. 4" blade with sharp cutting edge. 4' handle. Each \$1.25.

AERATOR-WEEDER No. 173—Hoeing blade 2" wide. 2 3/8" weeding blade. 4 1/2" handle. Each \$1.25.

7-IN-1 CULTIVATOR No. 1605—5 prongs. Width adjustable from 3/4" to 7". Painted to prevent rust. 5' handle. Each \$1.50.

BOW RAKE No. 250—14 curved teeth. 14" wide. 3 3/8" deep. 5' handle. Reinforced bow, straight back. Each \$1.20.

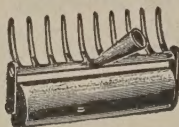
CURVED TOOTH RAKE No. 251—Same as No. 250 without bow. Each \$1.00.

SOIL PULVERIZERS—For heavy and light dirt.

1. Pulverizes garden soil for seeding.
2. Prepares and pulverizes lawn-bed for seeding.
3. Hoes, cultivates, mulches and leaves soil loosened to desired depth.
4. Destroys all weeds.
5. Works fertilizers into the soil.
6. Cultivates under shrubs.

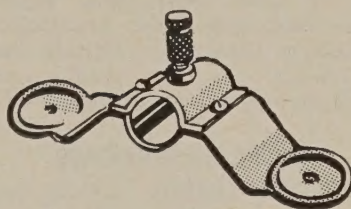
No. 242-8—Mulching blade 8 1/2" wide. 7 star blades 8 3/8" in diameter set in 2 rows. 5' handle. Each \$4.95.

No. 242-12—Mulching blade 12" wide. 11 star blades 8 3/8" in diameter set in 2 rows. 5' handle. Each \$6.95.



ROLLER RAKE No. 254—10 curved teeth. 10" wide. 3 3/8" deep. Detachable 2 3/4 x 9 3/8" hollow steel roller. 5' handle. Each \$2.20.

BRADSON SPRINKLER SYSTEM



Install this fully adjustable sprinkler system on your hose in just a few minutes . . . without cuttings or couplings. Full adjustment allows controlled coverage for irregular areas. System does not impair use of hose. Price \$3.95.

RAPID HOE No. 140—Patented swivel joint works like a pendulum, and the blade automatically places itself at the right position to dig in when pushed or pulled. 8" spring steel blade. Blade re-sharpens in use. 5' handle. Each \$2.30.

DOUBLE BOW PULL HOE No. 120—Most suitable for weeding and cultivating onions, beets, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, etc. Replaceable 7" steel blade sharpened and polished. Each \$1.30.



HAND PLOW No. 200—Makes straight furrows of any depth from 2" to 6" without wobbling. 6" wide. 5' handle. Each \$1.75.

SCUFFLE HOE No. 4107—Push-type hoe. 7" replaceable blade. Each \$1.35.

LAWN SWEEP No. 403—Tempered spring steel. 22 flat 12" teeth. 18" wide overall. 3 1/2' handle. Each \$1.20.

TROWEL No. 740—Half polished, round point, sharpened. 3 1/4" wide. 5 1/8" deep. 11 1/4" overall. Each \$0.40.

MIDGET FORK No. 703—3 forged prongs. 3" wide. 11" overall. Each \$0.35.

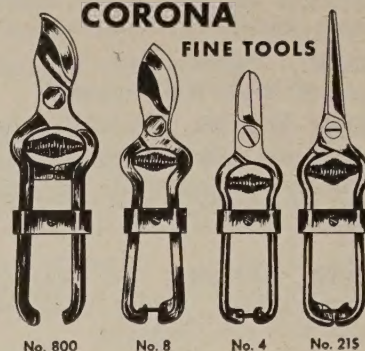
MIDGET RAKE No. 715—Small, handy design. Five 2 1/2" teeth. 3 1/2" wide. 12 1/2" long overall. Each \$0.50.

MIDGET STEEL BROOM No. 717—Steel handle and round, spring-steel fingers. 4 1/2" wide. 7" teeth. 15 1/2" long overall. Each \$0.50.

MIDGET CULTI-WEEDER No. 714—3 prongs. 2 3/4" wide. 1 1/2" weeding blade. 16" long overall. Each \$0.50.

MIDGET CULTI-HOE No. 732—3 prongs and square sharpened blade. Half polished. 2 3/8" wide. Overall depth 6 3/4". Overall length 12". Each \$0.50.

CORONA FINE TOOLS



CALKINS PRUNER No. R-8—High grade alloy tool steel for tough going. Ground and designed to cut hardest wood easily and smoothly. Each \$3.95.

PRUNING SHEAR No. 800—You can't find a better pruning shear. Each \$5.25.

GARDEN CLIPPER No. 4—Fine steel. Designed for light pruning, rose cutting and general work in the garden. Each \$1.50.

UTILITY SHEAR No. 19—Especially designed for cutting and trimming flowers and vegetables. Each 35c.

GRAPE SHEAR No. 21-C—Thin, precision made curved blade. Designed for grape harvesting but ideal for many other uses around the garden. Each \$1.65.

GRAPE SHEAR No. R-21-S—Same as above with straight blade. Each \$1.65.

HAWLEY No. 26-T—Tree pruner with 20 inch reinforced hickory handles. Each \$5.95.

HEDGE SHEAR—With serrated 8 inch blades. Each \$4.00.



The modern, easy INSECT CONTROL

Your garden hose is your insecticide sprayer, when you use an ARNOLD! Just attach this highly efficient mixing and spraying device in place of your regular hosenozzle—turn on water and spray anywhere from 3 to 25 feet. Cartridges fit into chamber and dissolve slowly, as water passes thru, giving you the correct control solution. No pumping, no guesswork. Thousands in use nationally. Sprayer, \$5.50; cartridges, 35c or 12 for \$4.00. (A product of the Garden Hose Spray Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

BRADSON INSECT-O-GUN



The original hose spray gun with patented features that make it the simplest, easiest to use sprayer available . . . just attach the garden hose and the water pressure does all the work.

The fine-fan-shaped spray dispensed by the Insect-O-Gun allows complete coverage of every part of the plant. The compact size, light weight and ease of use make Insect-O-Gun the favorite of home gardeners. Each \$4.85.



Easy to use . . . Efficient
SPRAYERS and DUSTERS
 The finest money can buy!



HUDSON LEADER No. 192G

A full 3 1/2-gallon capacity sprayer with malleable screw cap and funnel-top. Large capacity and high pressure adapt it for all work. Locks open for continuous spraying. Seams rivetted and soldered. Top and bottom double beaded. Tested at 100 lbs. pressure.

HUDSON PERFECTION No. 210G

A 4-gallon open top sprayer. Big 6-inch opening insures easy filling, emptying or cleaning. Drains completely dry. Shut-off valve locks open for continuous spraying. Unusually large capacity and high pressure fit it for any job.

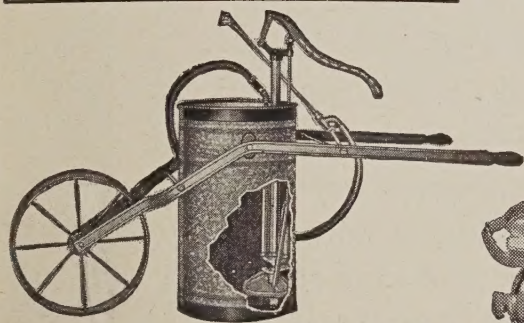


Ask us about other sprayers for the garden, farm, orchard, or other special purposes.

HUDSON STAUFFER KNAPSACK DUSTER No. 1A

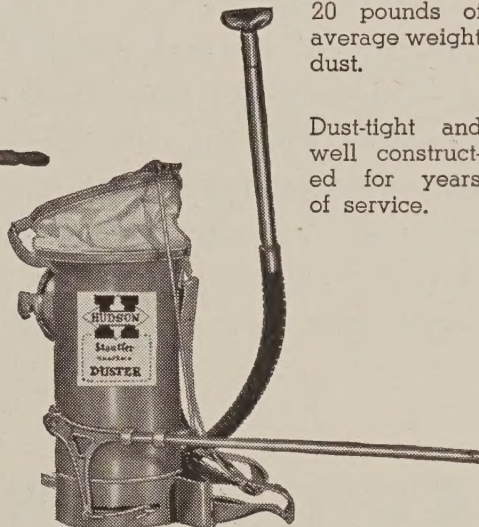
For field, vineyard, orchard or nursery. Bellows type for "puff" or "blast" dusting. Holds 18 to 20 pounds of average weight dust.

Dust-tight and well constructed for years of service.



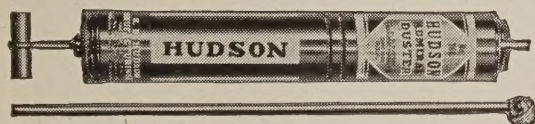
HUDSON SUNSHINE WHEELBARROW SPRAYER No. 36

Has 12 1/2 gallon capacity, develops 150 pounds nozzle pressure. For truck gardens, greenhouses, orchards and nurseries. Compact. Non-clogging intake strainer. No. 36R—with rubber tire.



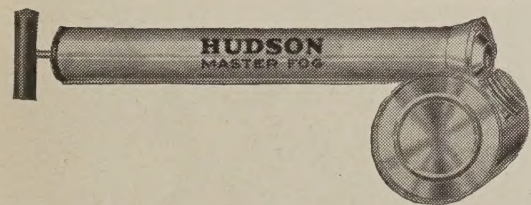
HUDSON ADMIRAL DUSTER No. 766

Big capacity hand duster with 24-inch extension. Adjustable directional nozzle. Easy to fill. Discharge ranges from very fine to a heavy cloud. For small and medium size gardens.



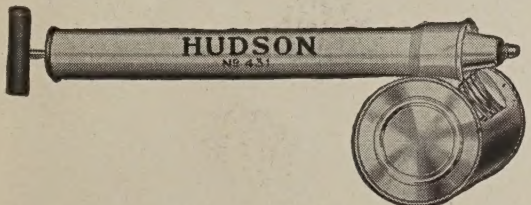
MISTY NO-DRIP No. 403

Universal favorite for around house, yard, garden or poultry house. Full-quart capacity. Drip cup prevents overflow. Point of pump passes through top of tank insuring strength and positive alignment.



HUDSON COMET No. 431

Easy action continuous sprayer for controlling flying and crawling insects for stock dips. And similar preparations in the dairy barn, poultry house, hog pen, etc., and for garden and household use.



DESTRUXOL PRODUCTS

DESTRUXOL BIRDS-OFF

Acts as a repellant to English Sparrows, crowned sparrows and linnets in the garden. Destruxol Birds-Off exerts its action by means of certain ingredients which are not harmful to these pests but are extremely distasteful to them. Does not leave any deleterious spray residue. 1 lb. package, 40c; 2 lb. package, 70c; 5 lb. package, \$1.65.

ORCHID SPRAY

For use on exotic plants such as orchids, begonias, fuchias. Can be used safely in any stage of the growing season without spotting or injuring blossoms or foliage. Controls aphids, thrips and spiders, orchid scale and also fungus gnats. 4 oz. bottle, 75c; 8 oz. bottle, \$1.20; 16 oz. bottle, \$1.90.

DESTRUXOL

One of the finest sprays for use against aphids, thrip, lice, red spider, leaf roller hoppers and mildew. It contains Nicotine Sulphate, Cyanide, etc., the Cyanide giving off fumes which reach insect life on underside of foliage. 1 oz to 5 gallons. 1 oz. 40c; 4 oz. \$1.10; 8 oz. \$2.10; Pt. \$3.00; Quart, \$5.00.

FUNGUSOL EMULSION

A stable emulsion containing free nicotine, copper sulphates and oils; is especially effective in the control of mildew and other fungus diseases. Also very effective in the control of thrips. 4 oz. makes 5 gallons spray. 4 oz. 65c; 8 oz. \$1.00; Pt. \$1.40; Qt. \$2.25; Gal. \$5.50.

DESTRUXOL PREMEER POWDER

For the control of snails, slugs, ants, and sow-bugs. Sprinkle the ground around the plant as well as underneath and on top of the leaves of the plants. Harmless to both plant and bird life. 3 1/2 oz. makes 5 gallons diluted spray. 3 1/2 oz. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$5.00.

SUPER DESTRUXOL

Destruxol Emulsion contains the constituents of Destruxol, to which has been added neutral mineral oils in the form of a stable emulsion. Very effective in the control of scale, red spider and aphids on citrus and other trees. 8 oz. 65c; Pt. \$1.15; Qt. \$1.75; Gal. \$4.00; 5 Gal. \$13.00.

KOPPERSOL

For the control of mildew, blight and other rusts and fungus diseases as well as for red spider. One gallon makes 150 gallons of diluted spray. 1/2 Pt. 75c; Pt. \$1.15; Qt. \$1.85; 1/2 Gal. \$2.50; 1 Gal. \$4.25.

LAWN-AGEN

A product which will combat wire worms, nematodes and brown lawn web-worm. Protects your lawn to a great degree against Brown rot and fungus diseases. One gallon diluted spray will cover a sprinkled area of ten square feet. 4 oz. 65c; 8 oz. \$1.15; 1 pt. \$1.80; 1 qt. \$3.00; 1/2 gal. \$4.80; 1 gal. \$8.50.

BORER-SOL

For the control of various types of borers in trees and shrubs; flat-headed borer, Pacific peach borer, shot hole borer and many other varieties. Now, for the first time, a safe and dependable commodity, an etherized emulsion, easy to mix, easy to use, and entirely harmless to plant life. 4 oz. 45c; 8 oz. 70c; Pt. \$1.25; Qt. \$2.00; 1/2 Gal. \$2.50; Gal. \$4.50.

CALSUL

Lime and Sulphur Oil spray. Lime and sulphur (calcium polysulphide) has long been recognized for its insecticidal qualities. It will answer every requirement of lime and sulphur with the added advantage of an oil base. Qt. 95c; Gal. \$2.25; 5 Gal. \$7.50.

DESTRUXOL SOW BUG BAIT

Kills cutworms, sowbugs, snails, grasshoppers, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal. Is not injurious to vegetation. Will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling. 8 oz. 30c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 1/2 lbs. \$1.10.

Minn.

EXPERIENCED FEEDERS

Rely on this
TRADEMARK OF QUALITY



Feeders know by experience that they can depend on RED CHAIN quality for every feeding project, because every RED CHAIN FEED is made according to a carefully prescribed formula and under strict laboratory control. RED CHAIN formulas are the result of years of tedious research and careful experimental work. Only choice ingredients are used . . . each one included to serve a nutritional need. The excellent results of RED CHAIN feeding make it the choice of Southwestern feeders. Prove it in your own feeding program.

SATEX SEED COMPANY

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SAN ANTONIO 4, TEXAS

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